APRIL.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,58 8—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

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Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th Apr.
BL KAISER-I-HIND	1029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th "
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th "
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st "
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th June.
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	11th "
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th "
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following special steamer will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Webber	3th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th "
ROHILLA	3511	600	R. Haselwood	9th May
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	29th May 1889
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June "
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July "
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

TEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th April, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.
bPOSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	25th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at especially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,510	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

The s. s. "IMPERATOR" will leave for Colombo on the 14th April connecting there with the s. s. "MEDEA," for Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNEPH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	480	1st May 1889.

(Books to London, Overland from Genoa).

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3389	480	3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th "
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th May.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	29th "
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 28th March, 1889.

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S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a.m., on 14th April, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 7th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th April, 1889. Agents.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

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BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s s. "AVOCA," 921 tons, Captain DETTLESSON, sails as above on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1889. For Freight and Passage apply to

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THE Steamer "FALLS OF INVERSNAID" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW, and is discharging in the stream.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods immediately, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense, as customary.

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This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

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Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
" " " B "	"	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
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Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards	"	0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelope		0	12
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Boquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	"	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0	12
4 o'Clock Correspondence	"	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	"	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	"	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet	"	3	0
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
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	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
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PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 1 lb. packets	per packet	1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0	10

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COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION

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USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

COOPER, MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

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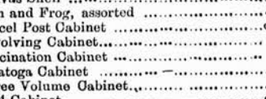

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2, Horaby Row. House Agent.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the FARM of ABKAREE from 6th June 1889 to 5th June 1890 in the Cantonment of Mhow will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 22nd day of April 1889 at the Superintendent of Abkaree Revenue Office at Mhow at 12 Noon and Indore on the 17 h April 1889 at the Indore Residency.

The Conditions of Sale and all other particulars may be learnt at the above offices.

Abkaree Office, Mhow, 8th April 1889.

W. PEAT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Superintendent of Abkaree Revenue, Mhow.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Twenty-five (Rs. 25) per share for the year ended 31st December 1888 declared at the 15th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above named Company, held on the 8th instant, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 16th April next, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., to the Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Company's Register on the 1st instant on production of their share certificates.

By order,
MUNCHERJEE N. BANAJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 10th April, 1889.

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First Principles of Knowledge; by John Rickaby, S. J.	3 12
Gibralter; by Henry M. Field	5 10
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Moral Ideal; by J. Wedgwood	6 8
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Political Catechism	0 10
Phosphorus in the Treatment of Loss of Nerve Power; by E. A. Kirby, M.D.	1 9
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give Notice to the Public that my Son, MAHOMED HAJEE ABDOOLA, is separated from me long since, and I am not responsible for any dealings in my name, or otherwise done by my other son, BUCHOO HAJEE ABDOOLA.

HAJEE ABDOOLA NOORMAHOMED.
Bombay, April 8, 1889.

THE HINGANGHAT MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on SUNDAY, the 14th April 1889, at 1 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, at Hinganghat.

BUSINESS—

1. To Receive and Adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1888.
2. To Declare a Dividend.
3. To Elect Two Directors who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To Appoint an Auditor and Fix his remuneration.
5. To Transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st April to the 14th April 1889, both days inclusive.

(By Order)

KESHO SHEORAM,
Secretary and Manager.
Hinganghat, 24th March, 1889.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Head Office—PARIS.
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RESERVE FUND ... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—62 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
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THE
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BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To Subscribers

In Bombay.		Up-country	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

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Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Lord Reay's address to Chamber of Commerce on Transit Duties, 5 p.m.
Lord Reay's departure for Mahableshwar.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Excelsior (s), from Moulmein ; Imperator (s), Trieste ; and Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee ; and Basheer (s), Marmagoa and Coast.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf (except for Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat) close at Karachi at 10-30 to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian Mails per s. s. Peshawar will be closed at the General Post Office, to-morrow, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m.

LOST.—Luximon Gunesh reported to the police having dropped a purse containing currency notes, cash, and three gold rings, of the collective value of Rs. 95, somewhere about Mody Bunder on Monday last.

THEFT FROM A CARRIAGE.—Mrs. Flower reported to the police on Monday the theft of her hand-bag, which contained Rs. 45, from her carriage, which was standing at the corner of Shaik Memon Street and Lohar Chawl, at about 4 o'clock that afternoon.

RAHANUMAI MAZDYASHNAN SUBHA.—A public meeting will be held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute this evening at 6 p.m.,when Ervad Sheriarjee Dadabhoy Bharucha will deliver his first lecture in Gujarati on "Prayers." The presence of all Zoroastrians is solicited on the occasion.

THE MAHARAJ CASE.—The case against Govindrao Chimnajee for assault, which was to have come off yesterday, has been, with the consent of both parties, put off for Saturday owing to the counsel for the defence, Messrs. Jardine and Tyabjee Budrudeen, being engaged at the Criminal Sessions at the High Court.

THEFT AND TRESPASS BY A JAIL BIRD.—A Mahomedan named Sabaz Khan Goolam Mahomed was charged by Inspector Butterfield yesterday before Mr. Hamilton at the Fort Police Court with entering the house of one Abdool Rehman, living at the Moozuffer Khana in Bhendy Bazar, and stealing therefrom a bundle of clothing valued at Rs. 16-12. The accused denied the charge. From the evidence, however, his worship convicted the accused, and taking into consideration the fact that he had been seven times previously convicted sentenced him to two years' hard labour.

MOONLIGHT BAND ON BANDORA HILL.—On Thursday the following programme of music will be played by the St. Peter's Band on Bandora Hill near the Sanitarium at 8-15 p.m.

March .....Far Away ....
Valse .....Katrina ....W. Winterbottom.
Fantasia ...O'er Land and Sea...Ed. Newton.
Valse .....Love's Dreamland...O. Roeder.
Polka .....Polo.....L. G. Valladares.
Galop .....One Turn More .....S. Dawson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDEN.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of St. Mary's College at 5-30 this evening :—

Sturm March... .... Piefke.
Selection .....Prince Eugene .....Schmidt.
Schottische.....Snapdragon.....Montgomery.
Grand March... ....
..... Army and Navy.....A. E. Warren.
Valse .....Gift of Love .....J. Meissler.
Romance.....Le Desir ....Cramer.
Mazurka .....Violette .....C. Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—A Calassee named Esmal Cassim was yesterday charged by Inspector Sanderson before Mr. P. Ryan with committing an assault against the person of Fatma, woman, a widow, residing at Pakmoda Street, that morning with a stick. The prosecutrix, it appears, was in the keeping of the accused for the past four months. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning he met her standing outside of her house at Pakmoda Street, when he assaulted her with a stick. Esmail on pleading guilty to the charge was sentenced to a term of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and further bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

THE TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following winning numbers are announced :—

			Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Green	Line	Down		1	C319247
Yellow	„	Up		1	C293304
			Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Green	„	Down		2	C030579
Yellow	„	Up		„	C029575
Red	„	„		„	C006660
Special	„	Down		1½	C053259
Green	„	„		„	C044971
Special	„	Up		„	C015832
Yellow	„	„		„	C039359
Green	„	Down		1	C317553
Green	„	Up		„	C307719
Brown	„	Down		„	C218069
Brown	„	Up		„	C154424
Lavender	„	„		„	C150576
„	„	Down		„	C154059
Special	„	„		½	C059353
Green	„	Up		„	C019133

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE DAVID MILL.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the David Mill, Parell, into the circumstances connected with the death of Pandoo Gunnoo, aged 30 years. Deceased was a rope platter in the David Mill. It appears the Mill was not working on Tuesday, but some men were engaged in cleaning the engines. About 1 p.m. on that day a fitter named Motee removed an iron plate in the flooring of the engine room to repair a steam pipe that was in the dry well under the engine bed foundation. The opening could be plainly seen. A little after 2 p. m. an oilman named Mahomed Hoosein Shaik Yacoob, employed in the Mill, heard some one fall in the well. The oilman raised an alarm and went to the opposite side of the engine and went down an opening there, which is provided with a ladder. As he was proceeding to where Tookaram was he heard another fall and found deceased. Both Tookaram and the deceased were taken out. Tookaram, who was found injured in the head, was sent away to hospital, but deceased was unconscious with his skull fractured and bleeding from the ears, nose, and mouth. He was kept on the Mill premises and was attended to by Dr. Burjorjee. He did not rally and died at 3-40 p.m., an hour after the occurrence. The well in the foundation was about 14 feet deep and the flooring is concrete. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

PUGNACIOUS BORAHS.—Nine Borahs were placed before Mr. Hamilton yesterday at the Fort Police Court by Superintendent Crummey charged with trying to rescue a Borah named Jeevun from the custody of the police. The Borah Jeevun was charged with causing grievous hurt to one Virji Cassun. From the evidence of Superintendent Crummey it appears that Jeevun met Virji Cassun in the Marwadi Bazaar, where there is speculation carried on in cotton and asked him for Re. 2 to buy some drink. Virji refused and Jeevun gave him a blow, breaking his nasal bone. The police interfered and arrested the aggressor. As Jeevun was being taken to the police-station and approached Boree Lane, near the Jumna Musjid, where he lives, he called out to his caste people to rescue him from the hands of the police, and immediately a crowd rushed on the police and the prisoner hit the sepoy, rescued Jeevun, took him into the musjid, and shut the doors. At 4-30 p.m. Jeevun made a complaint to Superintendent Crummey that he had been assaulted. On enquiry the case was found to be otherwise, and he was taken to the hospital, where Virji Cassum identified him as the one who broke his nose. As the injured man could not appear in court his worship adjourned the case for the 16th instant. A Borah merchant stood bail for the appearance of the accused, Rs. 500 for Jeevun and Rs. 250 for each of the other nine accused.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held at Bandora this evening at half-past eight on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel.

The Revd. Fawcett Shaw will preach.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re.-1.4.

MODERN EGYPT.

THE following is the continuation of Mr. Justice Scott's lecture on "Modern Egypt," delivered at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening :—

A day of reckoning came to Ismail Pasha at last. When he ascended the throne in 1863, the public debt of Egypt was about three millions sterling. In 1876 it was found to be about a hundred millions. In addition, the Khedive and his family had enormously enriched themselves. His ministers, his ex-ministers, and all high officials had become wealthy men, though the highest salary in the country was only £1,500 a year. The European bondholders did not much care about the oppression this extravagance entailed on the fellaheen, but they did care about the punctual payment of their interest. Commission followed upon commission, sacrifice upon sacrifice was insisted upon, the debt was consolidated at a reasonable rate of interest, State revenues were specially hypothecated, and the Khedivial lands were confiscated. But the European public was not content as long as the source of all the indebtedness remained at the head of affairs. England and France conducted the negotiations, and Ismail Pasha might have been retained so tied down that he could spend no longer. But he offended his two tutors by dismissing the English and French Ministers, who had been imposed on him as members of his Government. Then at the last moment Germany sent a peremptory message that all German claims must be paid. This was the last straw that broke poor Ismail's back. England and France, already irritated by the Khedive's rejection of their agents, sought and obtained from the Porte a Firman ordering him to abdicate in favour of his son Tewfik Pasha. The blow fell, at the moment Ismail Pasha thought he had saved his throne by the partial sacrifice of his private fortune. He bore it with dignity. On an invitation of a couple of days before, I breakfasted with him the morning the imperial notice to quit was served upon him by the representatives of England and France. All the ministers were there and his sons. The meal passed in solemn silence, and as I took my leave, the Viceroy explained that he had been *un peu distrait, preoccupé par des affaires tres graves*. A week after the two Consuls-General delivered the sentence, Ismail Pasha sailed away from Alexandria with his harem and his treasure, and an annual grant of £50,000 charged on the revenues of Egypt. Since 1879 Tewfik Pasha has nominally reigned over Egypt, but can hardly be said to have really governed the country. He has hardly had more power than an Indian rajah whose state has been put in commission. His character fits him well for his present position. He is not ambitious. The son of an Egyptian peasant woman, and educated wholly in Egypt, he is sincerely desirous to raise the condition of his people. He takes great interest in education, and before he gave up his fortune to the creditors of his country he maintained seven schools himself. He is a hard worker, knows English thoroughly, and a great admirer of English institutions. His private life is simple and unostentatious, and he has only one wife. The last decade of Egyptian history has been a very strange one. The new *regime* started with an Anglo-French co-dominion, a dual control, which, in the opinion of most people, was doomed to failure. Frenchmen and Englishmen may both be good administrators, but their mode of working is different, and they are apt to despise and quarrel with each other. The Frenchman draws impractical conclusions from abstract principles of administration which obtain in France, whilst the Englishman only thinks of the simple practical remedy applicable to the condition of things in Egypt. The Frenchman thinks his colleague an administrative barbarian, and the Englishman retorts with the epithet bureaucratic pedant. The exceptional character of the men who first acted prevented friction for some time, but it came at last, and the French Government eventually ended the whole arrangement by declaring officially that the dual control was dead. Since then England has stood alone. The system of control was abandoned. English influence was still exercised, "but the masterful hand of a Resident" was not there. All depended on the character of the English Consul-General. Fortunately, the two Consuls-General of England since the accession of Tewfik-Pasha—Sir E. Malet and Sir E. Baring—were exceptionally gifted. While they advised and guided in all important matters, they never interfered unnecessarily. The task of reorganization was systematically undertaken. The first object was to restore order in the finances. This they did to the satisfaction even of the bondholders, whose stock has more than doubled in value. But the welfare of the peasants was not overlooked in the operation. Twenty superfluous days' feasts every year were abolished, and octroi duties in all villages were abolished. The stick "that instrument" which, according to the Egyptian proverb, "was sent from heaven as a blessing to mankind," is no longer used to enforce the payment. A land survey has been made, and each man pays according to his lands. The poor no longer pay for the rich. Printed demands are issued and printed receipts are given. The tax is collected in the months when payment is easiest. The corvée or forced labour, that great engine of oppression by which was constructed every Egyptian monument from the Great Pyramid to the Suez Canal, is finally ablished, and the peasants are paid even for cleaning the local canals. It was recognised that the main relief from heavy taxation was to be found in the increased area of cultivable land. With water and sunshine even the desert will grow corn. Irrigation is all important. What rain does for other countries, the Nile, guided by the skilful hand of man, does for Egypt. Not satisfied with tapping the river by canals, Sir Colin Moncrieff, the able head of the Irrigation Department, undertook the stupendous task of damming up the Nile itself so as to equalize the distribution of water at high and low Nile throughout the Delta. An attempt to do this had been made in the days of Mahomed Ali, and failed. Sir Colin, however, brought his Barrage to successful completion, and not only are a million new acres in cultivation, but also a vast amount of manual labour and steam pumping is saved annually to the country. The increase of revenue with the same or less taxation is very striking. In 1833 the revenue was barely five millions sterling. It now nearly reaches ten millions, whilst the population—two millions in 1800, five millions in 1863—has now reached seven millions. Everything went well at first. Sir Auckland Colvin as controller showed more than his usual administrative ability, and at the end of 1880 there was a surplus of £373,676, together with real progress. Genuine efforts were being made to improve the country, justice and education were next to be taken in hand, and a few years of tranquility would have seen marvellous changes. But there was an unnoticed cloud on the horizon. The authority of the Khedive had been weakened, a spirit had arisen of military insubordination, and the new military party assumed the specious title of "The National Party." In 1879, Nubar Pacha and Sir Rivers Wilson were insulted by the army. In February, 1881, an attempt to control the army yielded to insurrection ; and in September, 1881, the composition of the ministry was wholly changed by three mutinous colonels and some 4,000 troops. I remember well when Arabi Pacha made his first visit as Minister to his President ; he went accompanied by 400 officers, and he never attended the Council of Ministers without his sword, which he laid on the table in front of him. This pseudo National Party overawed the Khedive, obtained the nomination of a cabinet of their own choice with their leader Arabi Pacha as Minister of War, demanded a constitution, a parliament and an increase of the army budget, and threatened to depose the Khedive if their demands were refussd. When they found the authorities stood firm, they proceeded to more active intimidation. On Sunday, in May 1882, Alexandria suddenly broke out in insurrection. I had passed through the city at midday and had lunched on board one of the English men-of-war. At four, three of us came ashore for a drive, and had hardly gone a hundred yards into the native town when we met a crowd running, some with bleeding faces, one with his arm broken, and another crowd flinging stones at them. This we passed. But as the street narrowed, the crowd increased, and on our stopping to ask what was the matter, we were told the Arabs were killing the Europeans with sticks in the next street. Sun-umbrellas were our only weapons, but we went on, as we still thought it was only a small street row. Killing seemed impossible in peaceful Alexandria. But luckily our persistency was pulled up by a rush of some twenty people with sticks who began to beat at us and the horses. A friendly native who knew me a little called out from his shop that we were "raghel tyeeb," good fellows, and helped the driver to turn the carriage, and away we galloped back with only a few bruises on the legs and arms. It turned out to be quite true that men and women were being beaten into pulp five minutes from where we were, by hundreds of these Arabs with huge sticks, and the massacre went on till nightfall, when it all stopped as strangely as it began. It has since been ascertained that the demonstration was got up by the self-called National Party to show their power. All business was suspended, and as I walked through the city next day, it seemed as a city of the dead, whilst the frequent marks of blood in the streets only strengthened the feeling. The subsequent history of the revolt is fresh in our minds. How the Egyptians occupied and strengthened the forts, how the English admiral threatened bombardment if they continued the work, how they disregarded the threat, how the forts were silenced and destroyed by the English ironclads, how the Egyptian rebels burnt down the city as they retreated—all this has been often told. And so has the tale been told of Lord Wolseley's brilliant six weeks' campaign, ending with the victory of Tel-ex Kebir and the capture of the Cairo citadel by a handful of English cavalry on the same day. As regards our English intervention, it was preceded by a conference of the Ambassadors at Constantinople, and they were unanimous as to the necessity of intervention in order to save Egypt from anarchy. Nor did England interfere alone until France and Italy had both refused to join, and Turkey had only offered to assist on terms that involved much delay and could not be accepted. The Arabi insurrection was soon suppressed. It was not a national movement, though, to use one of their own proverbs, it must be admitted the Egyptians were "ready to dance before the monkey in the day of his power." The peasants, who had been induced to join Arabi's army by promises of reduction of taxation, and abolition of all debts, both public and private, are not of a pugnacious nature. Arabi himself, a *fellah* by origin, was one of the first to fly from the fight, and many a *fellah* reached his village that night, and was in his fields in his blue gown and skull cap at work next morning as if he had never been away. But the effects of this local war still weighed heavy on the country when it was followed by the religious revolt and the long struggle in the Soudan, which was prolonged and complicated by the inexplicable changes of policy of the English Government. We have not time to go into all the details of a very sad story. The fighting impoverished Egypt, and the result was a permanent loss of her equatorial possessions which were never Egyptian save in name. That shadowy empire, which was the glory of Ismail Pasha with his land hunger, extending from the Equatorial Lakes and the northern limits of Zanzibar, all collapsed like a soap bubble, and Egypt shrank to her normal dimensions of a country no bigger than Belgium. Before all the fighting was over the work of reform was resumed and went on steadily. But the controllers never returned,and the British Consul-General was left to act alone. There was much trouble and difficulty at first. The army of the insurrection was disbanded, and, as a natural consequence, brigandage of a kind never known in peaceful Egypt became common. But that is now all put down, and the whole of the Delta is as orderly as the island of Bombay. The work of administrative reorganisation has included army reform. The numbers are much less. The pay is improved and punctually paid. Each man is allowed a fortnight a year to return to his village. The head of all is an English officer of high rank and special qualifications, whilst all the superior commands are held by Englishmen. In all the reforms certain principles of action are now followed and must be followed for some years to come. It is now recognised that the general scheme of reorgauization must be in English hands, or in Egyptian hands under English direction. The native official public is too corrupt, and the unofficial public is too ignorant, to carry it out alone. As regards new political institutions, it may be necessary to create them in the fulfilment of our pledges, but they must be only for the present of a consultative kind. Political power of a parliamentary representative kind placed now in the hands of the Egyptian people, would only lead to fresh revolutionary agitation. They would be led by the first would-be military despot or popular demagogue that chose to put himself forward. The prudent development of popular institutions must be a very gradual process. Political freedom is no blessing but a curse to a people ignorant of the duties and rights of citizenship. A Parliament has been already tried in Egypt. Twenty years ago members were chosen by the villages and districts, and the Representative Body assembled in due course at Cairo. The Prime Minister in his opening address explained to them the methods of Parliamentary Government and party organization, how one set supported Government and another criticised its measures. "And now, gentlemen, to-morrow when you meet for business those who support Government will please to sit on the right, and those who oppose Government will be so good to to take their seats on the left." When the morrow came and the Parliament resumed its sitting, every member had taken his seat on the right hand. There was not a man amongst them with the courage to place himself in opposition. So much for Egyptian firmness for Parliamentary Government. There is another point which the authorities do not yet recognise sufficiently. It is necessary to strengthen the power of the Khedive if England is not to take the government. The present state of things is not fair to him. The people have found out that he is a puppet without power, and but for the presence of the British Army they would openly defy his authority. A nation, that has suffered recently under a stern grinding despotism, will not realise the strength of a milder rule. Passing on to another topic, there are two evils of an economic kind which demand immediate attention. No administrative reform will avail a people one jot whose economic condition is thoroughly unsound. That is the case with the Egyptian peasantry. Their wants are very few. Their food costs them £4 a year ; their clothing ten shillings ; their house nothing, and their land tax on an average about £1 an acre ; against this expenditure each acre produces at least £7. That is the lowest estimate, so that the peasant of Egypt compared to the peasant of Europe ought to be well off in spite of taxation. But they are all lost in debt. They are absolutely strangled by their indebtedness. There has been no remission of debt since the day when double the nominal taxation was wrung from the unfortunate people. The European moneylender, whether he be a petty Greek who lends £10 at a time, or a Land Mortgage Company who advance by the hundred or thousand, has sucked the life blood of the fellaheen of Egypt, as much as the sowkar drained the resources of the ryots of the Deccan. A Relief Act, skilfully drafted on the Indian model, with due consideration of the difference of race and circumstance, would perhaps mitigate if not save the people from this curse. But as long as the peasant spends all his savings in the luxury of a fresh wife, he is a difficult man to help. The fellah, if he can help it, never acts on the verse of his Koran, which tells him he *may* have four wives, but it is wiser to have one. The next evil is apparently without immediate remedy. But it is a very grave one. In the old days the soil was never overworked. To-day, after many years of exhausting crops, such as cotton and sugar with little or no manuring, it shows strong signs of sheer exhaustion. The Nile still comes down, but the crops fall off year by year. The Government is awake to the danger, but the remedy is still to be found. One of the greatest difficulties the present English *regime* has to contend with is the number of nationalities, all jealous nationalities, that are established in Egypt. If you take up a handful of coins from the little tables of the money-changers who stand at the corners of each principal street, you will find the money of every country in Europe. And as the money is international so is the population. Greeks, French, Italians, Germans, Russians, English are met in every street,and other nations in almost equal numbers. Each nation has its special rights. On a Sunday, if you look down from a height on Alexandria, you will see seventeen different national flags flying over seventeen consulates, each with extra-territorial rights. These consuls used to be the terror of of Ismail Pacha. Some of them supported every claim their subjects chose to make against his Government. He is reported once to have carefully closed a window behind a well-known Consul-General, and when his visitor asked him why he took that trouble, the Khedive replied, "Because, Monsieur le Consul, you might catch a cold, and then you would claim an indemnity of a hundred thousand francs." This system of claims urged diplomatically was merged in the international tribunals, and I spent two hard-worked years of my life as a special arbitrator to wind up all that were outstanding. But the extra-territorial rights are still retained by foreigners.

I intended to touch on two other topics of reform before I concluded, but I have probably exceeded the patience of my audience. I will only say that in the matter of justice, whilst foreigners in their disputes with each other or with the natives get a very fair justice, the natives in their quarrels *inter se* are almost as badly off as they ever were. It is another instance of the unfair treatment of Egypt by Europe. European interests are always put first. The Europeans in the country have the international tribunals for the decision of their disputes. Judges of each country sit and hear the cases. During the ten years that I had the honour to hold the post of English Appeal Judge, I never heard a voice raised against the ability or integrity of the international judges, and yet we had to decide claims fully as complicated and important as any that occur in Bombay. But there was only one opinion as regards the native tribunals. They were and still are thoroughly incompetent for the work. Lord Dufferin in his famous report went so far as to say there was no real justice for the natives of Egypt, and those who know Egypt well would agree with him. One of the clearest proofs is the custom of the natives now of registering all their deeds in the international tribunal, and assigning their contracts to a foreigner so as to come within that jurisdiction. Some small reform in the system has been recently effected, but it is one of those institutions which cannot be merely changed. It must be thoroughly reorganized with a view to sweep away the spirit of indolence and delay and corruption. The law is good enough already. It is the administrators of the law that are at fault.

In the matter of education things are almost as backward. Outside the capital and the big towns the native schools are no better than they were under Arab rule. But in the matter of justice and of education alike the authorities are now fully alive to the need of reform. As regards the native system of justice they are needlessly afraid of the religious difficulty. They say that Mussulman law is sacred and unchangeable. This is a mere bugbear. *Avec le ciel il y a des accommodements* and in Turkey the codes of continental nations are already partly in use. The Ulemas in Egypt would accept a change of law without a grumble. Moreover, as I have already stated, it is not so much the body of laws as the body of judges that requires change. The difficulty as regards education is the want of funds, and will be met if Egypt can keep clear of military expenditure. The work of England in Egypt will not be complete until a good system of education is established. The establishment of public order and sound finance rightly came first, but education must not be neglected whether England's position is that of a guardian, who will hand over the property when his ward is able to manage it himself, or that of a man whom circumstances will force to retain what he has no desire permanently to possess. One word more and I have done. You will ask, why are the English in Egypt, and if there at all, why are they not there as masters ? The answer to the last question is simple. Egypt does not belong to us, and honesty is the best policy. The answer to the first question is, that order and tranquillity in Egypt are essential to England, and neither can be maintained without foreign aid. We have so weakened the old authority that anarchy would follow our withdrawal, and France, Italy, or Turkey would step into our present place. We have destroyed the old despotic system of administration, and we are solemnly pledged to follow up this work of destruction by a work of beneficent organization. When the new order of things is stable and satisfactory we shall give over charge to the Egyptian nation. Meanwhile, we must do our duty there and carry out our programme of administrative, economical, and political reform. Whether we shall succeed time alone will show.

My task is now done. I have brought you out of Ancient Egypt with its splendid monuments, its dead faith, its departed civilisation, into the Egypt of to-day, with its people as old in their ways as if they were followers of Abraham, and its institution as new as the nineteenth century. The large drawings with which I have illustrated my lecture are the work of Mrs. Scott, and I think you will agree with me that they are capital pictures of Egypt and its people. It only remains for me now to thank you, and to say good night.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

KILLING A FELLOW-PRISONER.

IMPERATRIX *vs* PUNJAJEE CHUNDRABHAN.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Moscardi, Sessions Judge of Khandeish, who convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. Mr. Mahadeo Bhaskar appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused and the deceased were both confined in the jail at Dhulia under trial for murder. On the evening of the 11th December last the opinion of the assessors had been taken, and they held that the two accused were guilty. Judgment was reserved till next day, and the accused were taken back to their cell under the impression that they would both be convicted. About 7 p.m. the accused in this case used angry and abusive language to his fellow-prisoner, charging him with having caused his conviction by making a confession implicating him (the accused). There was no evidence that the deceased made any reply, or that there was any quarrel. Some time the same night the accused took up an iron urinal, which was kept in the cell and struck the deceased, who was sleeping, violently with it on the head and face no less than five times. Two of the blows fractured the skull, causing death within three or four hours. The medical evidence showed that great violence must have been used. Next morning the accused was placed before a Magistrate and made a free confession. The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty, but looking at the peculiar circumstances of the case, sentenced him to transportation for life. Their lordships, on a review of the case, declined to interfere and the appeal was dismissed.

BARING BURGLARY.

SULEIMAN EBRAHIM, a burglar, against whom there appeared a register of four previous convictions, was again yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan, the second Presidency Magistrate, with criminal trespass on the premises of Suckoo, woman, at Grant Road, on the 5th instant, with intent to commit theft, and also with voluntarily causing hurt to Suckoo, woman, by means of a clasp knife. The accused, it appears, at about 2 o'clock on the morning of the day in question, entered the room of Suckoo, which is in a chawl on the Grant Road, near by the Methodist Episcopal Church, where Suckoo and another woman were lying asleep. Suleiman on getting into the room endeavoured to remove some of her ornaments. Suckoo awoke and got hold of Suleiman by his hand and raised a cry. A struggle then ensued, and Suleiman, in order to liberate himself, inflicted a wound on the woman's right hand with a clasp knife. She immediately let go, and Suleiman ran away followed by some of the neighbours who came up to her rescue. Suleiman climbed up the railings of the Methodist Church compound and endeavoured to secret himself there. The accused in his defence stated that he was under the influence of liquor at the time, and had no recollection of what he had done. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and further to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to undergo a further term of six months' similar imprisonment.

CEMETERIES FOR CHRISTIANS IN MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned an extension being made to the St. George's Cathedral Cemetery, the plan of which has been approved by the Right Reverend the Bishop and the Cathedral Trustees. The Committee appointed to consider the question of providing a general cemetery for Christians in Madras have decided that such a course would be impracticable, as, the population being scattered, the distance to many would be very great, and the majority of the Christian population are very poor. A general cemetery, therefore, outside of the town, whether on the line of rail or not would they consider be a great hardship to all concerned and they have consequently recommended having several cemeteries on the outskirts of the town easily accessible from the different divisions. Government have concurred in their opinion and two sites have been selected, one being a portion of the Government farm at Saidapett for the use of those inhabitants residing to the south of the Cooum, and the other a piece of land to the north of Kilpaukum Garden Road bearing Survey Nos. 2, 3 and 4 in kandam No. 1 of Amanjekarai, for inhabitants north of the Cooum and west of the canal. The lands selected will be handed over to the Municipal Commissioners, who will construct and maintain the cemeteries under Section 392 Act I of 1884. The new Washermanpett cemetry will be set apart for the inhabitants of Black Town and Royapuram.

THE PROGRESS OF NEW ZEALAND.

STATISTICS recently published show that in New Zealand out of the total area of 66,000,000 acres about 34,000,000 acres of Crown lands still remain open for selection. It appears that the exports of agricultural and farm produce have advanced of late years by veritable leaps and bounds. Thus, whereas the value of these exports was in 1875 only £262,930, they had augmented in 1887 to the very large total of £1,312,475. In regard to the average yield of crops, we find that the extent of land under wheat in 1888 amounted to 357,359 acres. The aggregate produce of the wheat crop was estimated at 9,424,959 bushels, and the estimated produce realized 26·37 bushels per acre. The returns as to pastoral pursuits are eminently gratifying. The number of horses in the colony are returned at 187,382 ; of sheep, 15,040,000 ; and of cattle 853,358. These figures are exclusive of the live stock belonging to the aboriginal natives.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Booldana, 2,134 tons, Captain J. M. Cooper, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Exclsior, 1,201 tons, Captain J Cornforth, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Moulmein with a cargo of timber.

THE s s Hindoo, Captain G J Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mandvie with a general cargo and 400 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain C. R. Kendall, cleared yesterday for Calcutta and Coast Ports with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Olive Branch, 1,896 tons, Captain H. D. W. Scheel, will sail this morning for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. Atkinson and Mr. F. Caygill, as cabin and 2 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Basheer, 539 tons, Captain T. W. Lewins, sailed yesterday for Marmagao and Coast with a general cargo and Surgeon Conceicao and Mr. and Mrs. Collaco and 2 children, as cabin passengers to Marmagas.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R. W. Gimblett, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and one native officer for Cutch Mandvie ; and 65 deck passengers for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Imperator, 2,441 tons, Captain Becktinger, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Trieste with a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Trieste—Revd Gossen, Revd Wagner, Revd T Verbugge, Sisters Baptiste, Clara, Bernardine, and Stanisia. From Brindisi.—Major Moffat. From Suez—Monsignor de Sepsi, Austro-Hungarian vice Consul From Aden— Captain and Mrs. Gordon, and 18 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. G. C. Tower	2101	Brotherton..	A	F. Muir & Co.
„ Arabia	2314	Laird	B	W. & A. Graham & Co
„ King Arthur	1047	Raffin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
„ C. McGregor	1926	Palmer	D	F. Muir & Co.
„ Assama	2455	Smith	F	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Schiehallion	1041	Dunlop.....	H J	W. & A. Graham & Co
„ Naples.....	1181	Anderson ..	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ L. Tower ..	1892	Purse	L	Beyts Craig & Co.
„ Kirby Hall..	1761	Phillips.....	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Chicago	1250	Morgan	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Calder	100	Croman	O	R. & P. S. N. Co.
„ Atrato.....	2055	Gordon.....	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ Labordonais	1371	Sibilet	Q	A. Simeon.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Wardha	2552	Stephenson..	1	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ B. Castle ..	1653	Tod	2	Beyts Craig & Co.
„ Singapore ..	...	.....	3	F. Bozzoni.
„ Peshawur ..	...	.....	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Lombardy ..	1571	Preston	5	P. & O. Co.
„ Olive Branch	1806	Schell	6	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Amphitrite .	2189	Lemesich ..	8	J. Jani.
„ Imperator..	2441	Becktinger..	8	A-H. Lloyd's S.N.Co
„ Busheer	539	Lewins.....	10	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Katie	2117	Galbraith ..	12	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Knight Companion	2542	Thomas	13	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Karoon	1342	Saunders ..	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
10	Excelsior (s)	Cornforth ..	Moulmein, Mar 30.
	Imperator (s)	Becktinger..	Trieste, March 22.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	C. Mandvie. April 9

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Karagola (s)	Gimblett.....	Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.
	Busheer (s)	Lewins.....	Marmagao & Coast.

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Boolana, Cooper, for Calcutta.
„ Byculla, Kendall, for Calcutta and Coast.
„ Olive Branch, Schell, for Liverpool via Canal.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
„ Imperator, for China.
„ Vesta, for Genoa and London.

CALCUTTA.

April.
ARRIVAL.
6 City of Oxford s .....Miller.....Liverpool, March 6

DEPARTURES.
April 5.—Steamers Kistna, Golconda, City of Venice, and Peshwa.
April 6.—Ship Buckingham.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April		
4 Bertee s	.....	Negapatam.
Umvoti bq	.....	Natal.
6 Patna s	.....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

April		
4 Tibre s.....	.....	Calcutta.
5 Secundra s	.....	Negapatam.
6 Canning s	.....	Rangoon

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 10.

Hamilton-Gordon, Capt, Bombay, on general leave, from Aden.
Moffat, Major, Bengal, the South Wales Borderers, on duty, from England.
Lydiard, Major, Bengal, 31st P. Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Browne, Capt, Bombay, R A, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 9.

Thatcher, Captain, Bombay, D A A G for Musketry, on duty, to Deolali.

APRIL 10

Lydiard, Major, Bengal, 31st P Infy, from leave, to Delhi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, April 11, 1889.

1. It is particularly requested that belts, slings, pouches, frogs and ball bags may be returned to Head-Quarters with the rifles immediately.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

2. Members in possession of carbines belonging to the Corps are requested to return them to Head-Quarters with the least possible delay.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS.

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding B. V. Artillery

Bombay, April 11, 1889.

1. All swords, carbines (with sight protectors and bags), and accoutrements are to be returned at once to Head-Quarters, the former for the inspection of the Chief Civil Master Armourer.

2. The following members have passed the proficiency examination :—2nd Lieut. J. Saunders Slater, Sergt. W. Tate ; A-Br. J. W. Smith ; Gunners H. W. Barrow, W. Canter, J. Jen

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD and SHADBOLT'S WHISKY."—As supplied to the Clubs in Bombay. Sole Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

AN ECONOMICAL AND PURE INDIAN TEA.—For every day use, in handy little Original Packets of 1, 2 and 4 ozs., and ½ and 1 lb. Tins, from the INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co., Ltd., CALCUTTA. Annas 12 per lb., retail.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sole Agents.

FOR SALE, BEEHIVE BRANDY.—Fresh shipments every fortnight.—WALTER NUTTER and Co., opposite Custom House.

BUY our Pear's Soap, per Box Annas 14; also Soaps of other makers, Scents, Lavender, Cologne, and Florida Waters, Toilet Powders. A single article at Wholesale Price.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

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OUR JAVA No. 1, Rs. 3, Regalio No. 1, Rs. 2-8, Beehive No. 1, Rs. 2-4, and Havana No. 1, Rs. 2 per box of 100. These Cigars are specially prepared for us of the finest selected Java tobacco, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—An Experienced ENGINEER to supervise the construction of buildings for the Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Limited, at Delhi. Application with copies of testimonials stating terms should up to 15th instant be addressed to RAI BAHADUR RAM KISHEN DASS, Managing Director, care of Messrs. Murarjee Gokuldass, Back Girgaum Road, and after that date to his address at Delhi.

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SACCHARINE PALLETS Annas 14 per box, Tube Annas 8. Granular Citrate of Magnesia Annas 8, per bottle. Refreshing Saline Re. 1.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

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RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL, requiring really good Lamps, and who have no opportunity of visiting my Show Rooms, will please write for my new Illustrated Catalogue and Descriptive Price List sent free. Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

TO LET AT MATHERAN.—The Garbut Hall for the Season. Apply to SORABJEE DADABHOY DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle.

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JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

RECEIVED per s.s. KERBELLA, 2 of Bennett and Sons noted DOG CARTS in Varnished wood with all recent improvements for adjusting to balance the height and length of horse. Inspection invited at LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.'s, Show Rooms, Bellasis Road.

AUCTION SALE.—A quantity of COFFEE, (Good, Refuse, and Black,) in convenient lots, will (p.v.) be Sold by Auction, at the Coimbatore Coffee Works, on Saturday, the 20th April, 1889, commencing at 10 a.m.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
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THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.
THE FOURTH of a SERIES of Six Lectures, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1888-89, which was to have been delivered on Saturday last, will be delivered in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall of the University of Bombay on 11th April 1889, TO-MORROW, at 5-15 p.m.
SUBJECT: "ENGLISH VIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH ANGLO-SAXON AND ITS OTHER SOURCES."
LECTURER.—G. W. FORREST, B.A.
The Lectures are open to the public.
By Order,
P. PETERSON, M.A., D.Sc.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 10th April, 1889.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.
Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms No. 4 Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, by order of Hormusjee Nowrojee Mistry, Esq., Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Pestonjee Rustomjee Toorkee, valuable Gold, pearl and Diamond Jewellery, consisting of bangles, lockets, watch-guards, chains, earrings, buttons, sleeves, gold and silver coins, also pearl bangles, brilliant and diamond earrings, gold and pearl bangles, gold and pearls & brilliant and diamond rings, gold and silver coins, gold and silver watches, Ceylon stones &c., &c.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A splendid brass bound piano by Collard and Collard, expressly made by order for Indian climate.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, April 11, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10.

THE financial quotations wired from London yesterday through Reuter show no change whatever from those of the previous evening.

In the General Produce Markets also there was but little movement. Linseed was in good demand, but unaltered in value. Rapeseed was dull, but unchanged. Wheat was steady, and London quotations come unaltered, but Soft White in Liverpool was 1d. per cental lower.

COTTON in Liverpool was firm again yesterday, and the price of ready Mid.-American advanced another 1-16d., say to 5 13-16d. per lb., while Broach of both the grades quoted was 1-16d. dearer, and American Arrivals were further 3-64d. higher for March-June and August-September deliveries, and 1-16d. up in all other positions. The day's sales aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 Surats; and Monday's total was increased by 4,000 bales, making it 16,000 bales. The Imports were 33,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm, but the previous quotations are given for all the items wired.

In New York there was a further advance of 1-16d. in ready Mid.-Uplands at Rs. 10⅜ cents and July Futures were 10 points higher, at 10·46 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 7,000 bales, still keeping above those of the preceding two years, with which the total figures now compare as follows:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	7,000	5,000	5,000
Three days' do. ...	22,000	15,000	13,000
Since 1st Sept. 1888.	5,264,000	5,146,000	5,097,000

We have had another active day in Cotton here, and though Monday's unusually large figures have not been reached, the reported Sales aggrregate nearly 6,000 bales, while prices have advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy in a firm market. Julgaum has again had the principal call, and has been taken to the extent of some 2,000 bales, considerable lots of other Oomra descriptions having also changed hands, say Barsee at Rs. 211-25; Khangaum, at Rs. 210½; Akola Ginned, at Rs. 213½; and Dhulia, at Rs. 198-9 per candy. There was less enquiry for Bengals than on Monday, but about 1,000 bales of that growth were taken at Rs. 181½. Dhollera kinds were comparatively neglected, only about 500 bales of Bhwnugger having found buyers at Rs. 203½-7½ per candy. A line of Dharwar was booked for future delivery at Rs. 219.

WHEAT.—There has at length been some movement in this market, and we have to report a considerable business to-day, while prices have generally advanced one anna per cent, the tone at closing having been firm at our enhanced quotations, say:

	Rs.	
White Pessy 91 per cent...	4-14-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,, ...	4-13-6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi ...	4-9-0 to 4-9-6	,,
Red Delhi ...	4-6-0	,,
Hard Yellow ...	4-9-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad ...	4-9-0	,,
Hard Red ...	3-14-0	,,

SEEDS have also been in good demand, and pretty large transactions have transpired in a firm market. *Linseed* is one anna per cent higher at Rs. 6-6-6 to Rs. 6-9-0 per cent; but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton ...	3,768	bales.
Wheat ...	27,034	cwt.
Linseed ...	5,955	,,
Rapeseed ...	12,911	,,
Gingelly ...	1,084	,,

FREIGHTS are steady at the decline, but with no material improvement yet. Relets, however, are getting scarce, and the demand for room for Cotton, at least, has a little improved. The Ataka (s), for late April to early May loading, has been taken up by freight dealers at 21s. 3d. per ton, with various options.

EXCHANGE opened steady, but became somewhat weaker on Calcutta advices, reporting a drop of 1-32d. coming to hand. Three months' sight Credits have been placed at 1s. 4 15-32d, but the [illegible] quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 4 5-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 4 9-32d to 5-16d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 3-8d. ,,
Credits do. ...	1s. 4 15-32d. ,,
Francs do. ...	1·73¾ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, not to say firm, to-day, the rate for Fours for cash having ruled at 100½ to the close, while for the next account there have been buyers during the afternoon at 100⅜, and for the end of May 100½ to 9-16 has been quoted. 103½ to ½ is the nominal price for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—There has not been much passing to-day in this market, but all the alterations which we have to make this evening in Mill Scrip are in favour of buyers. Luckmidas Khimjee Mill shares are Rs. 15 lower, at Rs. 1,000; Alliance and Oriental are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 640 and Rs. 450, respectively; Manockji Petit have declined Rs. 7½, to Rs. 1,270; Empress and Queen are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 695 and Rs. 915, respectively; New Berar Press shares have advanced Rs. 10, to Rs. 560; Prince of Wales Press are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 400. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 up for the first issue, at Rs. 3,450, and Rs. 20 for the third, at Rs. 850. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 955 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		955
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	980
Bank of Bengal ...	42,000	500	All	10 do.	850
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	All	14 do.	
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank ...	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation ...	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India ...	37,320	250	125	5 do.	146

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,020
Empire Fire Insurance Co ...	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co ...	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co ...	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock ...	...	£10	All	£3-16-9	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£100	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld ...	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	10 / p.ct		195 / 158
Badham Pile & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	158
Bapty Co., Ld. ...	625		185	Nil.	75
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld ...		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	82xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,400
Do. (3rd issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds ...	...	...	...	p.c.	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	475
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld. ...	3,000	100	100	Rs.	30
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Geyer & Co., Ld. ...	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaradted Suretyship Association ...	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld. ...	500	256	250	...	6
Kemp & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	150
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	325
Napier Hotel Co. ...	300	100	100	13 p.c.	91
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co. ...	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	220
Oriental Loan Association ...	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	22
Port Canning Co. ...	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	360
Royal Flour Mills ...	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	Rs.	114
Soundy & Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	103
Telephone Co., Ld. ...	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	9
Treacher & Co., Ld. ...	1,305	500	100	Rs. 90	315
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100		Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills ...			125		37
M. M. Mody & Co. ...	000	1		Nil.	40
					90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ASHPITEL—April 6, at Vellore, the wife of F W Ashpitel, of a son.
GRIFFIN—April 3, at Cawnpore, the wife of Lieut F G G Griffin, 2nd Lincoln Regiment, of a son.
HILLS—April 2, at Umbalia, the wife of Colonel G S Hills, 28th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.
JEWELL—April 2, at Tundla, the wife of Samuel Witherow Jewell, of a daughter.
NEDHAM—April 4, at Seoni, C P, the wife of W A Nedham, of a daughter.
POWELL—April 4, at Jhansi, the wife of R J Powell, Assistant Engineer, P W D, of a son.
SPARKES—At Bangalore, the wife of H H Sparkes, Superintendent, Central Jail, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CORDUE—MACKINTOSH—April 4, at St John's Church, Peshawar, by the Rev G E Nicolls, B A, Lieut W G R Cordue, Royal Engineers, to Florence Emily Mackintosh.

DEATHS.

ABRAHAM—April 5, at Ramandrooz, in the Bellary District, Maria Anne, the wife of Mr M Abraham.
SCHNEIDER—March 19, at Sambhar, Rajputana, of pneumonia, Laura, the wife of E J Schneider, N I Salt Revenue.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889.

WE are able from personal observation to supplement and strengthen the statements made by Mr. Kirkham and others when drawing the attention of the Corporation to the danger and scandal of allowing a colony of lepers to place themselves in close proximity to two of the larger schools in Bombay, where upwards of two thousand scholars of the middle class are receiving their education. Lepers in the worst stage of the terrible disease not only sit on the railings of the Elphinstone High School and utilise them for the removal of the peccant humours of their dreadful ulcers, but when interfered with cross the play-ground and escape over the trelliss boundary separating the grounds of the High School from those of the St. Xavier's Institute. Traversing the quadrangle they find their way into the street at the other side of the buildings. The number of pupils in the Elphinstone High School is eight hundred, while there are upwards of fourteen hundred in St. Xavier's. Some twenty lepers have for a considerable time past established themselves on the pavement and roadway between the Nacoda Tank and the rear of the Xavier's Institute. The spot is well chosen, being on the dividing line between the Fort and the native town. When the police of the former approach, a whistle from a scout warns the lepers, and they pass round to the other side of the tank, where they are in another police jurisdiction. If by any chance policemen on both beats converge simultaneously on the tank, the lepers get over the fence and run across the garden out of the way. The tank supplies the colony with abundance of green and filthy water for ablution, cooking and other purposes on the pavement. The rinsings go into a gulley from which there is no outlet; the ink black contents overflow and make a shocking and dangerous stench. The lepers seem to club together, employing a cook—a Christian woman of mature age; they sleep on the pavement at night, and at seven in the morning the greater number of them go forth to beg in the bazaar and in the markets. When they return they replace their rags by others, throwing the old ones on the road or into the tank. Their chief [illegible] anna pieces, which are placed one by one on the ground, then gathered together and distributed, and once again played out as before. This goes on for a couple of hours and usually ends in an angry altercation. These four-anna pieces of course go into the hands and pockets of tradesmen in the native town, and constitute an unsuspected danger against which it is well nigh impossible to guard.

Since reference has been made to the subject in public, the colonists have become aware that some caution is necessary, and many of them have retired to the vicinity of Hindu temples in the native town. But at night they come back to sleep, and they use the water of the tank freely. The Bombay Coroner has stated that in every tank in Bombay lepers have been drowned. The Nacoda Tank, which is unseen by the general public, is a splendid work in cut stone. It is frequented by hundreds of natives, men and women, daily, who use it for bathing and for washing their clothes; also, it is to be feared, for cooking purposes. The contents of the tank, it is no exaggeration to say, are composed of lepers' broth—a brew which will be worse than a plague spot if it be not removed off the face of the Esplanade. Such a tank—once, no doubt, of great public utility—is now an anachronism, and, what is worse, constitutes a grave danger to the health of the community. A tank near it was frequented, in spite of all remonstrance, until the fact was realised that it was a fountain from which people drew cholera as well as water—when it was forsaken it was closed to the public. The Nacoda Tank should be closed, and the wants of the poorer classes in the neighbourhood supplied from the water main and fountains.

The lepers can, of course, be driven by force from the vicinity of the tank, and the great schools near it freed from the outrage of their presence. But what will then become of them. They will carry their misery and all the horror and danger which it entails into the most populated and least sanitary parts of the native town. The evil must be grappled with by the Government and by the Municipality; if there be any hesitation in dealing with it, the public must move. The scandal which has so long disgraced this city must be removed and adequate provision made for the segregation of the lepers and the extirpation of leprosy.

There are of course great practical difficulties in the way, which must be surmounted if the segregation of lepsrs is to be carried out in India as systematically and thoroughly as in Norway. The numbers to be dealt with are enormous. One hundred and eighty thousand is the official estimate set down in the census returns. But the real number must be far in excess of this, and is commonly set down at two hundred thousand. Not all of these are known and avowed lepers. There is a natural tendency to conceal the existence of so frightful a malady, and while any doubt exists, the patient as a rule gets the benefit of it. The period of incubation is not well ascertained; it is believed that the germs may lurk in the system for many months before conclusive evidence is given of their existence. The vagrant lepers constitute the class which requires to be dealt with in the first instance, and obviously they are precisely the class which can be most easily brought under the supervision of the sanitary police. Vagrant lepers can be dealt with as other vagrants are, without any misgiving that in obliging them to live apart in asylums, they might be subjected to hardships greater than those to which ordinary vagrants are in every community subjected without a moment's hesitation in their own interest and that of the community at large. The urgent necessity for resorting to stringent measures for putting an end to the risk of contagion which arises from the presence in the midst of a crowded population of numerous groups of vagrant lepers cannot be for a moment disputed by any one who takes the trouble to observe for himself the state of things now existing in Bombay. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee mentioned the fact that he had seen a leper selling fruit. Lepers as a class have no idea whatever of abstaining from acts endangering the safety of others. They regard their ailment as a natural dispensation, and have no care to avoid contact with others. It is a common trick for a leprous beggar to go to a baker's basket, and putting his hand on a loaf ask what is the price of the loaf? knowing well that the bread will be thrust upon him as a gift. Worse than this, it is stated on good authority that lepers are freely employed as bakers, and also as makers of cheroots. At Trichinopoly it is by no means uncommon to see cigar-makers working at their trade while suffering from this malady. We have also heard of ticket-collectors being employed whose hands gave unmistakeable evidence that they were lepers. The sad fate that condemns the greater number of lepers to subsist on the charity of the public is deserving of compassion, although it involves great danger to the health of the community; and it is difficult to blame those unfortunates who, to arrest or postpone such an aggravation of an overwhelming calamity, work where they can and sell fruit or make bread or fold cigars. Victor Hugo in his "Miserables" never sounded such depths of human woe as are plumbed by the unfortunates who have to choose between beggary which involves their holding out their ulcered hands on the high roads, and working for a pittance in a bakery or in a cigar factory. They are not to blame, for no third course is open to them. The Government and the public have a common responsibility and a common interest in adopting measures which will at all events take lepers off the streets and give to those who seek to eke out a living by bread-making, or rolling cigars or selling fruit, some less harmful means of prolonging a hapless and hopeless existence.

IT will be consolatory to the afflicted inhabitants of Surat to learn on the authority of indisputable facts that even the greatest calamity overtaking any large community may be, and usually is, retrieved with astonishing rapidity and comparative facility. A writer in the current number of the *Westminster Review* points out that the theory of capital laid down by Political Economists of the old school has been negatived by fuller experience. For instance, when M'Culloch wrote in his "Principles of Political Economy" that if the national capital is diminished, the condition of the great body of the people becomes deteriorated, the wages of labour are reduced, and pauperism with its attendant train of vice, misery, and crime spreads its ravages throughout the largest portion of society, he did not foresee that nothing of all this would overtake France after the exhaustion of a great war, followed by a fine of two hundred millions and the confiagration of her capital. France recovered from the shock in the course of very few years, and was able to bear, without breaking down, burdens which before her misfortunes no one could have imagined her capable of supporting. The secret is that the real capital of a population is not to be found in its savings, but in its labour, by which it produces annually a great deal more than is generally supposed. This truth is strikingly formulated by Atkinson in his "Distribution of Products," where he lays it down as an axiom that the richest state or nation does not possess in a concrete form more savings than would exceed in value the sum of two or three years' production. Mulhall gives the accommulated wealth of the British Islands as 8,720 millions, and the annual income as 1,247 millions, which makes the savings, equal to seven years' income. If the land, which is valued at 1,880 millions, be deducted from the sum total of the accumulations, the capital will be equal to five and half years' income. In the inventory of British property, houses are estimated as worth four hundred millions more than the land; furniture counts for 1,140 milions. To arrive by comparison at the meaning of these grand items, it is good to remember that railways represent 770 millions and shipping 120 millions, while cattle are valued at 235 millions. The yearly earnings may be comprehended at when we realise that they represent the value of all the railways, the merchandise (350 millions), and the shipping of the United Kingdom. In other words, the total destruction of every mile of railway and the sinking of every ship and the loss of every bale of merchandise would be counterbalanced by a single years' labour of the population. The total destruction of accumulations could be retrieved in a very few years if its working power remained what it was. And as a matter of fact the call upon the energies of a population to repair losses by war, or fire, or flood, is as a rule answered, when a people are not in the stage of decay. Chicago was burned down, but it rose from its ruins in a few months. Two or three years after the destruction of some of the greatest monuments of Paris that capital had replaced them on a scale of great magnificence, and supplemented them by works beyond the dreams of Haussemann. The truth is, there is always a great reserve of labour—that is of the power of production in any great community, and when the incentive to exceptional exertion presents itself the results attained are beyond the calculations founded on the ordinary operations of civilised life. No calamity—especially in these days—can wholly destroy the resources of a community; what is left will suffice to enable the labourer and the artisan to make good all losses with unlooked for celerity.

Two works which will constitute valuable additions to the literature of Indian Art are on the eve of publication—Surgeon-Major Hendley's on Alwar and Colonel Jacob's portfolio of Mahomedan and Hindu architecture. Dr. Hendley has a fruitful subject, and he has treated it liberally and well. The illustrations have been entrusted to Mr. Griffs, of Peckham, who has already done excellent work in this line, and they represent all that is best and most characteristic in Alwar in arms, metal work, enamels, and kinkobs. To each chapter there is an initial letter worked in with a dainty sketch of some curious archway or window or other quaint architectural feature, the design being by some Alwar artist. The binding is very fine, Alwar priding itself upon having the best bookbinder in India. Colonel Jacob, who has done so much for Jeypore, is doing good service to Indian architecture in general by his portfolio of specimens of ancient architecture, gathered mainly from Delhi and Agra. All are drawn to scale, and the numerous examples of detail in which the work abounds will make it of direct practical value to architects and wood-carvers, for the specimens are taken from wood as well as stone work. If ever there is to be a true revival of Indian architecture, it is mainly by the dissemination of examples of this kind, which represent it at its best, that the revival will be brought about.

WHILE the despatch of the Government of India on the report of the Public Service Commission is still under the consideration of the Secretary of State, Lord Cross's attention has been called by the Indian Political Ageney, through its Secretary, Mr. W. Digby, to the points in which the recommendations of the Commission fall short of the expectations of natives of India. A careful analysis of the report has led at least one Indian politician who may be spoken of as an expert on this question to the conclusion that—the raising of the age of candidates apart—Indian aspirants to the Service would be worse off under the scheme proposed than they are under the present regime. The failure of the Commissioners to recommend the institution of simultaneous examinations in India and in England is one of the faults of which special complaint has been made to Lord Cross. And although there was almost a unanimous opinion in India in favour of the abolition of the Statutory Civil Service, this, unaccompanied by any compensating provision, involves a loss of 117 appointments open to the natives of India, so that the result of the recommendations of the Commission will be a reduction of the number of offices so open, instead of the increase which the Commission were instructed to provide for. The absence of criticism of the report in India is noteworthy; but it is possible that the discussion of the subject in London, which has apparently begun, will lead to a revival of interest in it in India.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, with its adjunct, the Ripon Textile Institute, was formally opened by H. E. the Governor in the presence of T. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief and the Duchess of Connaught, and a large gathering of the representatives of the European and native communities. Lord Reay in one of the brief and felicitous speeches which flow so readily from him on such occasions, congratulated the assembly on the presence amongst them of the son of the Queen-Empress, whose Jubilee the Victoria Technical Institute commemorates, and he thanked Sir Dinshah Petit, Mr. Nowrojee Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes Adam, and other men of public spirit who had in different ways contributed to the successful establishment of an institution which will enable Bombay to hold her own in the industrial battle. The Duke of Connaught in a graceful and effective speech did justice to Lord Reay's initiative, to which the creation of the institute was mainly due, and His Royal Highness unveiled a portrait of His Excellency presented to the institute by Mr. N. Wadia. His Royal Highness humorously drawing attention to the fact that the portrait represented Lord Reay as he was before he came to Bombay showed him to be very grave and somewhat pale, differing in those respects from the Lord Reay who now stood before them, cheerful and florid, full evidence that hard work and the indefatigable performance of the arduous duties of Government had not injured His Excellency's health or depressed his spirits. The cordial sympathy with which these words of kindly banter were uttered elicited the hearty applause of the assemblage.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor yesterday afternoon performed the ceremony of opening the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in presence of a large gathering of prominent citizens of Bombay. Sir Dinshaw at the outset delivered an address and presented to Lord Reay a deed of gift bearing witness to the pleasure he experienced in presenting the premises to Government. Mr. N. N. Wadia next read a report of the Board detailing the rise and progress of the Institute. The Hon. F. Forbes Adam having requested His Excellency to declare the Institute open, Lord Reay in doing so delivered a long address on the benefits to be derived from such institutions, saying that the importance of technical education was becoming more and more appreciated all over Europe. He did not think, however great might be the practical skill and natural ability of Englishmen, they could do without it. All other countries had declared in favour of it. In Germany technical schools were increasing in number day by day, and the French people were straining every nerve to compete in the technical education which were going on. The Hon. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., having proposed a vote of thanks to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

In the House of Commons last night, Dr. Clark, member for Caithnesshire, brought forward a motion for granting legislative independence to Scotland on the ground that sufficient attenti on was not given to Scotch legislation by the Government.

The motion, after some discussion, was rejected by a majority of one hundred and twenty-one votes.

Mr. Gladstone, who took part in the debate, said that the question was not yet ripe enough to be dealt with.

THE LORD LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Marquis of Londonderry has expressed his intention of resigning the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland in the autumn. His Lordship's reasons for doing so are purely private, and in no way connected with politics.

THE BIRMINGHAM ELECTION.

Many Conservatives have withdrawn their support from Mr. Albert Bright in his candidacy at Birmingham.

THE PROSECUTION OF BOULANGER.

PARIS, APRIL 10.

The Chamber of Deputies have by a large majority voted a Bill for regulating the procedure of the Senate in the coming trial of General Boulanger.

GENERAL BOULANGER IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 9.

It is now announced here that General Boulanger has not been expelled the country, but has only been warned by the authorities that any agitation in his behalf will not be allowed in Belgium.

THE SUCCESSOR OF THE NEGUS.

ROME, APRIL 9.

Advices from Abyssinia state that the Negus before his death named his nephew Mangascia as his successor to the throne.

THE MADRAS LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 10.

The *South of India Observer* recently made certain remarks about Mr. Wapshare, Secretary, Nilgiri Game Association, who sued the *Observer* for Rs. 2,000 as damages for libel. The case has been heard by the Sub-Judge, who awarded only Rs. 200 as damages and costs.

THE MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 10.

The local Congress Committee will meet weekly. They are busy now in preparing a scheme for the reform in the representation of the local Legislative Council, and they will probably recommend the minimum number of members to be 24 and the maximum 48, one-fourth of whom to be *ex-officio*, one-fourth to be nominated by Government, and half to be elected. The elected members to be elected by the electoral college composed of residents of the Presidency of Madras and elected by persons paying tax aggregating Rs. 25. A portion of the elections to be territorial and the remainder by the college itself. The latter arrangement is intended to provide for the protection of the minorities, or any class or body not represented by the territorial members. Any British adult subject to be eligible for election to the college.

AGRICULTURAL.

A Provincial Conference in connection with the Mahajana Sabha will be held during Easter, the principal question for discussion being the condition of the agricultural population of Madras.

The Government lately appointed a committee to inquire into the working of the Agricultural Department. The Sabha has been invited to state its views. The Conference will also issue an appeal to members of Municipal Councils, asking them to give closer attention to Municipal matters, it being felt that though such institutions have been on the whole successful there is much room for improvement.

WATER-SUPPLY AT BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, APRIL 9.

There has been of late a great scarcity of water here as elsewhere. The work, therefore, of laying the pipes from the Gaurishankar Lake has been briskly pushed through by the State Engineer, Mr. Proctor Sims. It was decided to set up for the present ten iron pillars with double push taps near the two town wells now containing scarcely any water. These arrangements are a part of the extensive scheme of water-supply—the Jubilee Water-Works. The pipes have been laid, and the taps were opened for public use by His Highness this forenoon at about ten o'clock. His Highness, learning that the taps were ready and the water had reached them, at Mr. Proctor Sims' request, walked with two or three officers to the fountains and performed a graceful yet unpremeditated ceremony.

A poor Brahmin lady, who was drawing water from the neighbouring well, was asked to hold a silver pot brought from the palace for the purpose whilst the Maharaja pressed the spring. After the pot was filled, His Highness asked the lady to accept the pot, which was valued at Rs. 400 or more, as a present from him. This act created a great impression, the gratitude and affection which his subjects entertain for the Maharaja being duly demonstrated. The Brahmin lady, at first very much startled at this unexpected piece of good luck, acknowledged her gratitude by cracking her fingers on her head after waving them in his face, as is the usual Hindu fashion. This encouraged a tiny Hindu girl to step forward, and, emboldened by His Highness's generosity, the little one declared that she also was a Brahmin and deserved to be rewarded. His Highness laughed heartily at her boldness, and ordered his personal clerk to present the child with a ten-rupee note. The people look upon this pretty inauguration ceremony as foreboding good luck, especially as the day was the Ramanavami holiday.

THE SURAT FIRES.

FRESH OUTBREAKS.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPO NDENT.)

SURAT, APRIL 10.

Mr. Crawley-Boevey convened a meeting of influential citizens in the Municipal Hall this afternoon. Mr. Sheppard presided. The chairman having briefly explained the object of the meeting, nine resolutions were passed. The meeting considered what immediate steps for relief were necessary and resolved to appoint a committee to collect subscriptions for immediate and subsequent reliefs.

One of the first resolutions passed was to convey the cordial thanks of the inhabitants of Surat to the donors.

H. H. the Gaekwar sent by telegram Rs. 5,000; Jam Saheb, Rs. 1,000; the Thakor of Gondal, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Sorabjee Hormasjee Lakdavalla, Rs. 500; Mr. Morarji Gokaldas, cash and clothes, Rs. 1,500; Sir Dinshah, on behalf of the Surat Relief Fund Committee, Rs. 5 to each suffering family. The sons of Mr. Tapidas Varjdas offered Rs. 10,000 for the relief in various ways.

The meeting also thanked Lord Reay for his sympathizing and kindly visit. Rs. 2,000 were collected on the spot.

Two other fires broke out dur ing the day in Rampura, and four houses were des troyed. Just now there is a third fire in Vadif alia. There is a great panic, as the situation is central. The rich part of the town is in great dang er, but assistance from all sides is promptly render ed, and the fire, it is hoped, may be extinguished soon.

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 10.

H. E. the Viceroy was to reach Simla this (Wednesday) afternoon, and on arrival to receive an address from the Municipal Comm ittee.

THE COMMAND OF THE BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Major-General East, C. B., will probably succeed General Rowlands next month in the Command of the Bangalore District.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 10.

The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 29th ult., left here for Bombay at 3 a.m. this morning, and the s. s. Massilia, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive arrived here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, APRIL 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ lbs. ,,	6-3
40s. Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	¼
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	84½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. ,,	70⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
Bar Silver	42 5-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 9.

10 p.m.	76·6

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

6 a.m.	74·5
10 a.m.	80·2
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	83·5

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE:—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Line Saigon-Bangkok still interrupted.

THE Misses Manning, who were brought out by Abdul Huk as governesses to the children of his family, and who were obliged to leave on the disclosure regarding the Deccan Mining scandal, have now been engaged by Nawab Azam Yar Jung, the Subadar of the Eastern Division.

AN allotment of funds has been made from the military estimates for the cultivation of grass within Cantonment limits and the improvement of Government rukhs. The Cantonments in the Punjab embraced in the scheme are Mian Mir, Jullunder, Multan, Sialkot, and Dera Ismail Khan.

A BANGALORE paper says that it is in contemplation to appoint a Special Assistant European Commissioner for the tract comprising the Kolar gold fields, and that the choice of the Durbar will probably fall on Mr. Sparkes, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore.

"THE Light of Asia," the cantata by Dudley Buck, performed on March 19 in St. James's Hall, is the first important musical work by an American musician which has been brought to a hearing in this country. The poem, as most readers may be aware, is by Sir Edwin Arnold, and, in acknowledgment of the permission given to set it to music, the published cantata is dedicated to him by the composer. The story refers to one of the incarnations of Buddha, and is sufficiently varied in incident to provide the contrasts necessary for musical purposes. The cantata is divided into three parts. The first treats of the birth of Siddarha (Buddha) and his marriage with Yasodhara. The second, called the "Renunciation," tells of the departure of the Prince and his temptation. The third describes his return. To this is added an epilogue and a finale. There are only three principal characters assigned to soprano, tenor, and bass voices. On this occasion no better choice of principals could have been made. Mdme. Nordica sang her share of her compatriot's music with earnestness and expression, and Mr. Lloyd gave a fine reading of all he had to do. Dr. Mackenzie conducted, and may be congratulated upon having successfully introduced the novelty to the public.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO QUETTA.—II.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AFTER the bridge-opening ceremony and the breakfast which followed it on the 27th March, their Excellencies rested during the heat of the day on board the steam boat Outram, which was moored alongside the shore close to the Lansdowne Bridge. In the evening we were taken for a trip up and down the river, and at 9-30 we left Sukkur *en route* to Quetta. We steamed into Sibi soon after sunrise on the 28th March, left again at 8 a.m., and a little later reached the hills at the mouth of the Nari River gorge. The years that have passed since Lord Ripon visited this spot in November 1880 have wrought a change indeed. The railway works on from Sibi had then but just been commenced in serious earnest, bustle and activity reigned supreme, and everywhere around were posted strong guards, which in those days were necessary to ensure the safety of even the humblest European. Now everything is peaceful and quiet, and you may travel here as secure of your life as anywhere else on a British railway. We were carried rapidly up the valley playing hide and seek with the river, which we crossed at various points by large girder bridges. Near Baber Kach we passed the confluence of the Nari and the Bheji, the stream which drains the Loralai Valley, and all the country to the east and north of Harnai. Further on the railway enters the Kochali defile, the military road running close to a parallel with the line all the way through. It was here, after the disaster of Maiwand, that a successful raid was made by the Marris on a convoy which was returning with treasure from Harnai to Sibi. Many of the people were shot and the treasure was looted, and it was not until years afterwards that the tribe was forced to disgorge part of the spoil. In one of the stations hereabouts you may see two of the treasure chests which were smashed up and emptied by the raiders. Police posts are established at intervals up the road, the men who do the police duty are enlisted from the villages round about, and in this way the tribes practically receive an amount of blackmail which is sufficient to satisfy their greed and to keep them quiet. We tried to turn out the guard at Spitangi, but without success, there was not a soul to be seen. It is just like the chokeedar system. You pay a man to guard your house, and, even though you can hardly ever find him, still your goods are safe—his shoes are at the compound gate—proof to the thieving brotherhood that blackmail has been paid.

SHARIGH.

At Sharigh the train stopped for some time in order that the Bishop of Lahore might consecrate the cemetery, which is some distance off. It was not until he reached the graveyard and was about to read the service that he found it was impossible for him to proceed. The one document necessary to the ceremony, the deed of consecration—was missing, having been sent on to Quetta that very morning, so the Bishop speedily returned, and we went on again. Sharigh itself is very healthy. It is 4,000 feet above the sea, and has been made the head-quarters of the drivers and guards, who work the line between Quetta and Sibi, but everywhere else along the valley the sides of the railroad bristle with graves, showing how fearfully unhealthy it was during the years of construction higher up in the Chappa lift; as many as 4,000 men died from cholera, dysentrey, and other diseases, brought on or helped by exposure and bad food. *Apropos* of graves the Bishop's description of a brother cleric must be noticed. He was telling us of how this clergyman had passed through a very severe cholera epidemic at Meean Meer, and added "he was truly a grand man, as he could bury his twenty men a day without feeling any personal inconvenience."

DIRGI AND MANGI.

Looking up from Dirgi station, it seems at first sight as if the line came to an end in the side of the hill, but when they are pointed out to you, you make out here and there the entrances and exits of tunnels, and a bridge spanning the great chasm of the rift. It was indeed bold and grand engi- [illegible] The military road, which lies below the line of rail and on the other side of the stream was made by Bombay Sappers and Miners. Passing the narrow entrance of the gap the train ran into Mangi. This station is situated in the bed of what once was a large lake, and which was not wholly drained until the water had eaten through the limestone rock down to the very bottom of the rift. Between Sharigh and Khost we saw dark bands in the limestone hills, which meant coal. There were cuttings in places, and I heard that people at Sharigh regularly burnt coal brought from hereabouts. It turns well, but is rather cakey. It lies in very thin beds. After passing Mangi the limestone range was left behind, and we entered upon a sea of two mud hills. Here, though the railway works do not look at all difficult, it required great skill and labour to carry the line through successfully. Earthquakes and other physical causes combine to cause the continual gradual subsidence of this mud region; and so, in construction days, no so oner had banks and cuttings been made than it was found that whole lengths of the line had sunk and all the cuttings had filled up. This has been got over by making some of the cuttings into tunnels, and by paying very particular attention to the drainage, but it is quite evident that the danger still exists, and that any unusually heavy or prolonged fall of rain would seriously imperil the safety of the railway.

THE KOTAL.

Two miles above Kach station we climbed the Kotal, 6,800 feet above sea level. Here our pushing engine was brought up from the rear of the train to its proper place in front. The air was simply delicious from this time forward; it was quite warm enough for comfort, but the wind had touched the snow on the hills before it reached us, and it blew cold like an English breeze. There is a glorious view from the Kotal. The Khojak-Amran range lies to the front, the high, snow-whitened peaks of Zerghun and Takatu close in the Quetta Valley to the south, and behind, over Sharigh, is Kalifat. The train descended very rapidly from this point to pass through another series of mud hills, and then to stop at the picturesque place called "Fuller's Camp," in memory of Lieutenant Fuller and his survey party, who were killed here in 1879. On again to Bostan, and then a long run through the valleys, which finally broaden out into the plain of Quetta, and our journey was done. It was dark when the train stopped. Sir Robert Sandeman and Sir John Hudson, with their respective staffs, were on the platform to receive His Excellency the Governor.

QUETTA.

The first thing that strikes you when you sally out in the morning to do Quetta is the excessive glare. The sun seems to ricochet from the white ground straight into the middle of your head, and the effect is painful and confusing; this wears off as the day grows older and the sun rises in the heavens. Water-courses run everywhere, and lots of planting has been done, but the rows of young poplars which line all the roads are not thick enough as yet to throw much shadow. The compounds are not yet gardens; the houses are built of mud and not coloured. So roads, and compounds, and houses all glare alike. The bazaar is a very lively place; the streets all day long are full of people from the other side; a Hindoo is a rarity. The men were all big fellows, with red, good-humoured faces. Some very handsome, most were in poshteens, a good few in rags. They hailed from Cabul, Ghazni, Balkh, and most of them from the villages round Candahar. There is not much to be bought in Quetta. The puttoos, pushnimas, and silk stuffs are brought here from Peshawar way, and are neither cheap nor very good. There were a few specimens of Kashgar pottery, and some Russian china, which looked as if it had been made in England before it was born again in Russia.

AT the Calcutta Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society, a resolution lately put forward at a meeting in connection with the cow agitation was discussed. A European who was present proposed that an order should be issued in the district forbidding "tail-twisting." The idea provoked a laugh, but it was pointed out that Brahmins who twisted the tails of their cattle could hardly pose as tender-hearted guardians of the cow.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE first meeting of the new Committee was held yesterday afternoon, when the following members were present:—Sir Henry Morland, Dr. T. Blaney, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Dr. Cawasji Hormusji, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker, K. M. Shroff, M. N. Banaji, Col. Merewether, K. N. Kabraji, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Muljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, and Mr. E. B. Carroll.

Sir Henry Morland proposed that Mr. M. N. Banajee be called to the chair until the Committee had elected their chairman for the year. This was seconded by Dr. Cowasjee and carried.

GOVERNMENT NOMINEES.

The Committee recorded a letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Atkins, stating that H. E. the Governor in Council had been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Standing Committee:—Col. Merewether, R.E., Mr. E. B. Carroll, M.I.C.E., Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

Sir Henry Morland, who had given notice of his motion, proposed that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., be appointed chairman of the Standing Committee for the year. He reminded the meeting of the approba-tion with which the defunct Committee had at their last meeting received his remarks about the way in which Mr. Dosabboy had performed his duties as chairman, and said he was sure all the members of the new Standing Committee would acquiesce in his motion for the election to the chair of Mr. Dosabhoy, who had such a long experience of municipal affairs and who had filled the chair for the last three years with marked ability. The Corporation had clearly shown its confidence in Mr. Dosabhoy by electing him to the Committee by a large majority. There could not be the least doubt about his ability and integrity, and about the great interest he always took in municipal interests.

Mr. Muljee, in seconding the proposition, referred to the fact that Mr. Dosabhoy had been returned at the head of the poll by the Justices of the Peace to the Corporation, and that he had repeated the triumph at the election by the Corporation of members of the Standing Committee. Mr. Dosabhoy was fully entitled by his long experience of municipal affairs to the distinction which it was proposed to be conferred on him. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney proposed an amendment that Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar be appointed chairman for the year. He said:—They should follow the now time-honoured example set by the Corporation and elect a chairman from each of the classes in rotation. This was the only fair way of dealing with the matter. Mr. Dosabhoy possessed no special financial qualifications compared to those possessed by Mr. Javerilal. As a sound thinker in finance he (Dr. Blaney) would much prefer to trust in Mr. Javerilal. Mr. Dosabhoy was a debater, but a debater in this Committee was little better than a nuisance. The re-election of Mr. Dosabhoy for the fourth year had a party look about it. The Committee did not, any more than the Corporation, want a permanent chairman. But if they were to elect Mr. Dosabhoy, after he had already held the office for three years, they would be making a public confession that Mr. Dosabhoy was the only member of the Committee who was qualified to be its chairman. He (Dr. Blaney) was decidedly of opinion that Mr. Javerilal would be a much more efficient chairman than Mr. Dosabhoy. He, therefore, thought that both in right and in justice Mr. Dosabhoy should now make way for a chairman from the largest class of the people of Bombay, and to do so would reflect credit on his own judgment. The principle which the speaker wished to see the Committee follow was the principle which guided the Corporation in the election of its Chairman, and he wished this Committee to follow that principle because it was sound in doctrine and worked smoothly in practice. Mr. Dosabhoy had enjoyed the chairmanship for three consecutive years and had now earned the privilege of vacating it.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the amendment. He said that Dr. Blaney had advanced very good and strong arguments why Mr. Javerilal should be appointed chairman of the Standing Committee. They were for the first time going to exercise the power conferred upon them by the Legislature of electing their own chairman, and they should exercise it with care and judgment. He thought it was time that the aspirations of other communities than that to which he and Mr. Dosabhoy belonged should be considered. In his opinion the Corporation had done too much honour, indeed, to members of his small community by returning five members to the Standing Committee. He did not support the amendment from any desire to throw any obstacle in the way of Mr. Dosabhoy, but he thought that the claims of a large and influential community like that of the Hindus, who contributed largely to the revenues of the Municipality, should be considered. The Committee would simply be doing an act of justice to the Hindoo community if in the exercise of the power granted by the new Act they were to elect a member of the Hindoo community as their chairman.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee did not agree with Dr. Blaney's remarks about the desirability of following the principle of rotation in the appointment of chairman. There was no question whatever of re-election in the present case. The committee would exercise their power of electing their chairman for the first time under the new Act, and by electing, Mr. Dosabhoy they, on their own behalf, would be conferring the honour on him for the first time. So it must be remembered that for the last three years Mr. Dosabhoy had held the office of chairman as a nominee of Government and not by the vote of his colleagues. It was true, as Mr. Shroff had observed, that Hindoos contributed largely to the coffers of the Municipality. But the Parsees contributed no less; and though it was he (Dr. Cowasjee) who said so, it must be remembered that it was the Parsees who had made Bombay what it was. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Blaney must have seen at the meeting held only the day before at Sir Dinshaw's, in connection with the disastrous fires at Surat, that nearly three fourths of the sum of money subscribed there was by Parsees, about a fourth of the sum only being contributed by all the other communities. (Applause.) Such was invariably the case, and there was no wonder that five out of eight candidates returned by the Corporation should be Parsees. The Parsees took the lead in every movement affecting the progress of the city, and therefore it was but fair that they should so largely represent the Corporation in the Standing Committee. It would be admitted by all that Mr. Dosabhoy had every qualification for the post of chairman, and that his experience in civic affairs was unsurpassable. He (Dr. Cowasjee) had himself asked Mr. Javerilal if he would stand as a candidate for the chair, but he had declined to do so.

Dr. Blaney: It is I who proposed Mr. Javerilal. He does not propose himself. I may say that Mr. Javerilal himself must be surprised to see me proposing his election to the chair.

Dr. Cowasjee, continuing his observation, said that Dr. Blaney himself had been appointed to the chair of the late Town Council on two or three different occasions by the chairman. (Hear, hear.)

Col. Merewether said he fully recognized, as every one of them must, the qualifications of Mr. Dosabhoy for the post of chairman. But he entirely agreed with what had fallen from Dr. Blaney that Mr. Dosabhoy having occupied the chair for three years, it was particularly desirable that a member of some other community should now be appointed to the post. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kabrajee said he should be sorry to see the question discussed as one of race. If he strongly approved of Mr. Dosabhoy's election, it was not because he was a Parsee, but because they would be simply conferring the honour on one who fully deserved it at their hands. The fact of his being elected by the Corporation by an overwhelming majority showed that that body had great confidence in him. (Hear, hear.) His great merit was admitted by Dr. Blaney himself. The speaker did not think Mr. Dosabhoy was in any way inferior to Mr. Javerilal in matters of finance. The annual budget was prepared with consummate ability by Mr. Dosabhoy for placing them before the Corporation, and they showed that he understood finance as well as any other member.

Sir Henry Morland said he had not much to say in his reply, because he had been anticipated, to a great extent, by Dr. Cowasjee and Mr. Kabrajee. There was no established procedure in the Corporation for the election of their chairman, and therefore the Standing Committee had no example before them to follow. There was no rule or precedent for the appointment of members of the different communities in rotation as chairman of the Corporation. He had been a member of the Corporation for the last twenty years and could call to mind only one or two Hindoos and one Mahomedan being up to now appointed to the chair. This was the first time, under the new Act, that the Standing Committee were going to elect their own chairman, and they could not do better than select Mr. Dosabhoy for the honour. (Hear, hear.)

On a division, the amendment was rejected, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Shroff, and Col. Merewether voting in its favour. Sir H. Morland's proposition was carried by six votes to three.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on taking the chair expressed his thanks to the Standing Committee for electing him to the chair. He thought it was necessary to tell the committee that he himself had no desire to be re-elected, for, when the term of his office as chairman of the committee expired last week, he bethought himself of the rest which was necessary in his case after a ceaseless public life. He had been relieved of the harassing duties of a Police Magistrate, but he had lots of other things to attend to. The prospect of comparative retirement was note without its fascinations for him, but when his friends on the old Standing Committee requested him to stand, and as he never declined the call of duty, he cheerfully acceded to their request. Having the best will to do what in him lay for the interest of the city and having been backed by the overwhelming confidence of the Corporation, who returned him to this Committee at the head of the poll, he was encouraged once more to undertake the responsibilities which they had called upon him to discharge. While he accepted the honour, he asked his colleagues to extend to him the same kindness and co-operation which he had hitherto received from them. Last week he forgot to express his thanks to their indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Barrow, for the valuable assistance which he had invariably received from him and of which he could not speak too highly. (Hear, hear.) He had great pleasure in saying so now, and he had no doubt he would continue to receive from him the same assistance hereafter. (Applause.)

After transacting the usual business, the Committee adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, APRIL 8.

THE 1st of April was a red-letter day in the annals of the H. A. D. The Municipalities are now divided into "wards." The elections were quite a novelty in Berar. Several old members did not find favour with the ratepayers, consequently they were much chagrined to find themselves ousted. Mr. Deorao Venayek, the ex-Vice President of the Akola Municipality, was a candidate. The old Municipality was under the nomination scheme, which did not work satisfactorily. New blood having now been introduced into the Corporation, it behoves the Resident to be careful in nominating one-fourth of the members; equality of castes, it is hoped, will be observed, and that the European element will be at least one-third.

The outturn of the rabi crops in Amraoti had not been so good as anticipated. At Ellichpur the yield is under 10 annas, while in the Melghat the outturn is 8 annas in the rupee. Small-pox, cholera, fever, ague, and coughs are prevalent. The heat is beginning to get intense. In December last there were 6,539 deaths against 9,206 births, against 5,610 deaths and 9,569 births in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Colonel Bullock (M. S C.), Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti District, bids us adieu in a few days and sails for Europe in the Kaiser-i-Hind on retirement. The gallant Colonel entered the army on the 11th December 1858, at the age of 16 (born 14th June 1842), and entered the Berar Commission as an Assistant Commissioner in July 1862, officiated as 2nd Assistant Resident from February 1871 to April 1872, specially appointed "Boundary Commissioner" for the demarcation of the Dhangs frontier from February to June 1886, and officiated as Judicial Commissioner, H. A. D., for a short time. Mr. Elliott becomes Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti.

THE SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

A MEETING was called at the J. N. Petit Library Hall, Anklesar, on Monday evening, to sympathize with the sufferers from the late disastrous fires at Surat. The object of the meeting having been explained, a subscription list was set on foot and Rs. 700 were subscribed on the spot:—

Rao Saheb Gulabdas Laldas	101
Khan Saheb Sorabji Rattanji	101
Shett Nathubhai Sankerdas	101
Mr Anwarkhan Mohiyudinkhan	51
Dr Luxmanrao Anant Mule	51
Shett Vithaldas Dayaram Modi	75
Ismaelji Abrahamji	45
Pathel Phirozeshah Dinshaji	35
Shett Nathubhai Jivandas	35
Mr Kashidas Premanand	25
Mr Narotam Mayaram	21
Mr D N Pandya	15
Mr Vishnu K Joshi	15
Mr Pestonji Nasarvanji	15
Mr Bejonji Nasarvanji	11
Mr Narandas Dulabhdas	15
Mr Manchhoram Jamnadas	11
Mr Sapurji Nanabhai	5
Mr Hareratanram Atmaram	5
Mr Mulji Mathuradas	5
Patel Narotam Parshotam	5
Total Rs.	743

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda, who has been spending a week in his Umrat Palace in the Nowasree District, comes here the day after to-morrow, and after spending a few hours in the late Mr. Morarjee's bungalow, Pedder Road, goes on board the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Wardha to proceed to Baypore, thence by rail to the Neilgherries. Her Highness Chimnabai Saheb Ranee and the two Princes arrive here the same morning by a special train via Wathor and Poona, to join the Maharaja, who will also be accompanied by his Minister. The Baroda ruler spends the season at Ootacamund and then returns to his capital to settle some knotty questions left for his final decision. The steam yacht Zingara will be placed in charge of Mr. Uloth, Superintendent, P. & O. Co., during the rains.

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

CAPTAIN H. M. MASON, of the 1st Cavalry, H. C., has been appointed *pro tem.* Assistant Adjutant-General, H. C., in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel Gasalee, promoted, Lieutenant Oswald takes the place of Captain Mason as Second-in-Command, 1st Cavalry. Captain F. R. B. Knox, 2nd Cavalry, H. C., Aurangabad, having proceeded on furlough, Lieutenant Wright officiates as Second-in-Command, and Lieutenant Leslie takes Captain Mason's place as Adjutant. Lieutenant Percy Smith is appointed to officiate as Commandant of No. 2 Field Battery, and Lieutenant Davidson, R.A., officiates as Subaltern.

Lieutenants A. Andrew, of the Devonshire Regiment, T. S. Richards, of the Worcestersaire Regiment, H. A. Lane, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and C. C. Renton, of the Yorkshire L. I., have been appointed Probationdry Wing officers in the Infantry H.C.

Surgeon F. M. Damla, Medical Officer of the 6th Infantry, and Surgeon J. Scott, M.D., of the 4th Infantry H.C., have changed regiments.

THE recent attempt to murder the Amir is now said to have been the outcome of a widespread plot. An Afghan correspondent states that the Amir has sent 30 men of the Maimana and Saripul Regiment and about 100 of the Kandahari Regiment under escort to Tashkurghan, and it is believed that these men were implicated in the plot. It is further stated, by the same correspondent, that the Amir has given the rifles of the three regiments from whom these men were arrested to three Turkistani regiments, compelling the Maimana, Saripul, and Kandahari regiments to take instead the inferior weapons with which the Turkistani levies were armed. It is only natural, after all, that the Amir should have greater trust in the Turkistanis, apart from recent occurrences, for he cannot forget that Turkistan was his own Province, and stood by him when the fortunes of his house were almost at their worst.

PONDICHERRY was thrown into consternation on Saturday morning by the news that a young French gentleman, Monsieur Ribout, had committed suicide by shooting. No cause for the rash act is yet known. Deceased was a man of independent means and was living apparently at ease and comfort with his widowed mother and a cousin, old residents of Pondicherry. On Saturday he rose as usual and took his accustomed walk, returning at about 8 o'clock, when he retired to his room. Some time afterwards the report of a pistol was heard. But this occasioned no alarm, as M. Ribout was in the habit of firing off a revolver in the house. After a while his servant opened the door of his master's room, and found M. Ribout in a reclining position, on an easy chair, quite dead. The discharged revolver was by his side. The deceased had placed a looking-glass immediately in front of the chair, presumably to direct his aim. The shot took effect on the temples, so that death must have been instantaneous. His remains were buried the same evening.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURE.

IN his third lecture Professor Forrest discussed the French Period in the growth of the English language. The Lecturer said:—"In my last lecture I pointed out to you how in the Ancren Role and the Ormulum we find a much larger number of Latin and Norman words than in the Layamon. This was the first sign of the blending of tongues which was to follow the union between Normans and Englishmen after Normandy had ceased to be a part of the British dominions. But the proud Normans for a long time regarded English only as a dialect fit for the Saxon Churl, and not a language fit to express learned and refined thoughts. French was the language for aristocratic lips. Latin, however, was the language in which the learned had always expressed their thoughts, and from the date of the Conquest all public documents were expressed in the language of Imperial Rome. But French had the advantage of being a spoken language, and gradually began to supersede Latin, both in private correspondence and public documents. The first known French document comes from the hand of Stephen Langton in the year of the Great Charter. The Norman period was succeeded by a French period. But the learned writers—be he theologian, philosopher or historian—adhered to Latin. From the earliest period monasteries had two special schools of history, and the monk, learned in Latin, who had studied the great works of Bede and Florence of Worcester, would naturally prefer to mould his contribution in the same tongue. Each monastery had its *Scriptorium* or writing chamber, where the transcribing and original composition was done. Great pains were taken in copying the classics the Latin Fathers, and all books of scholastic learning. Facts relating to monastic or national history were carefully noted and recorded. The *armarius* or librarian, had bound up the works when completed, and saw that injured volumes were repaired and that they were all properly classified and marked with their proper titles. In course of time the monasteries began to have important libraries, and sovereigns began to recognise their importance as depositories of the archives of the kingdom. The Charter of Liberties granted by Henry I. was sent to each of the principal abbeys throughout the country. So also was the *Magna Charta* of King John. That the sovereign regarded not only the monasteries as Record Offices, but the librarians as historiographers, is shown by the fact that Matthew Paris in the year 1247, being present by the King's command at a celebration of the feast of Edward the Confessor, was ordered to take his seat on the middle step between the throne and the area of the hall, and to write a full account of the proceedings, that the fact might always stand on record. Matthew of Paris was a monk of St Albans, a monastery which has already acquired a reputation for having produced a school of historians. To Roger of Windower, who was historiographer of the Abbey, we owe most of our information regarding the reign of King John. He informs us "how King John had persecuted the clergy and the laity," and had entirely destroyed all kind of hope in everyone of any improvement or satisfaction, and Pope Innocent could no longer put off the punishment of his rebellion. "Wherefore by the advice of his cardinals, he in order to cut up by the root such an insult to the church, gave orders to the bishops of London, Ely, and Winchester, to declare the said King excommunicated by name, and solemnly to publish this sentence every Sunday and feast-day in all conventual churches throughout England, that thus the King might be more strictly shunned by every one. But after the aforesaid bishops had, by the apostolic authority, entrusted the publication of this sentence to their fellow bishops who had remained in England and to the other prelates of the Church, they all through fear of or regard for the King, became like dumb dogs, not daring to bark, wherefore they put off fulfilling the duty enjoined on them by the apostolic mandate, and failed to proceed according to the usual course of justice. Nevertheless, in a short time the decree became known to all in the roads and streets; and even in the places of assembly of the people it afforded a subject of secret conversation to all."

From Robert of Wendimer the lecturer led his audience to Mathew of Paris, and after giving a long quotation from the Chronicles of Mathew of Paris describing a Council called by the King to obtain money, he said: and Mathew Paris not only chronicles the events which happened in his own land, but also relates what took place in distant climes. He gives us a quaint and interesting sketch of Mahomed and his religion and a graphic description of the [illegible] special ambassadors were sent by the Saracens chiefly on behalf of the 100 [illegible] to the French King, telling him that a monstrous and inhuman race of men had burst forth from the northern mountains, and had taken possession of the extensive rich lands of the East; that they had depopulated Hungary Major, and had sent threatening letters with dreadful embassies, the chief of whom declared, that he was the messenger of God on high sent to subdue the nations who rebelled against him. These people have very large heads, by no means proportionate to their bodies, and feed on raw flesh, and even on human beings; they are incomparable archiers, and cross over any rivers in portable boats made of hides; of robust strength, and large in their bodies, implous and inexorable men; and their language is unknown to all within reach of our knowledge. They abound in flocks, herds, and breeds of horses; the horses are very swift, and able to perform a journey of three days in one; the men are well armed in front, but not behind, that they may not take to flight; and their chief is a most ferocious man, named Khan. These people inhabit the northern region, either the Caspian mountains, or the adjacent places, and are called 'Tartars' from the river Tar; they are very numerous, and are believed to have been sent as a plague on mankind; and although they had sallied forth on other occasions, they seemed this year to rage more fiercely than usual. The inhabitants of Gothland and Friesland, dreading their attacks, did not as was their custom, come to Yarmouth, in England, at the time of the herring fisheries, at which place their ships usually loaded; and owing to this, herrings in that year were considered of no value on account of their abundance, and about forty or fifty, although very good, were sold for one piece of silver, even in places at a great distance from the sea." The history of Matthew Paris closes with an account of the death of the King and a sketch of his moral character and personal appearance. But it was another hand which drew them. At the end of the year 1250, the year of Jubilee, we read: "Here end the chronicles of brother Mathew of Paris, Monk of St. Albans, which he committed to writing for the benefit of posterity, out of

logical discussions. The fiery soul of Dominic the Spaniard had been roused by the corruptions which had entered the Church, and the spirit of scepticism which had spread abroad. He felt this spirit could not be eradicated by persecution nor successfully combated by cloistered monks. The heart of man must once more be stirred. The Church to be victorious must once again show sympathy with the sin and sorrow of mankind. The Gospel must be carried to the poor by earnest men, who subsisted solely on alms. To carry out his design Dominic founded the *Frate Predicatore*, or Friars Preachers, and in a few years the begging preachers, clad in coarse frock of serge, with a girdle of rope round their waist, wandered barefooted as missionaries over Asia, battled with heresy in Italy and Gaul, lectured in the Universities and among the poor. Dominic was aided in his work by the piety and divine self-sacrifice of Francis Assisi. He was the son of a wealthy merchant, but took poverty as his bride. To heal the sick, as his Master had done before him, was the one aim and object of his life. The Crusaders had introduced from the East leprosy, and St. Francis was the first to attempt to relieve the sufferings of these the most afflicted of men. Thus mission of preaching made the Friars students of Theology; the mission of healing the sick made them students of nature.

After giving a sketch of the life and works of Roger Bacon the lecture ended as follows:—The healing mission of the Franciscan friar led to the study of Nature, and gave us Roger Bacon: the zeal of the Dominicans led the student to the study of scholastic philosphy, and the religious fervour of the people found expression in moral and religious poems written in the native tongue. But these I must discuss in my next.

The lecture announced for Saturday which had to be postponed on account of Professor Forrest, being laid up by a sudden attack of illness, will be delivered this evening at 5-15.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—APRIL 10.

(Before Mr. Justice Bayley and a Common Jury.)

CHARGE AGAINST THE CASHIER OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SADANAND ESSOBA, lately employed as an accountant and cashier in the Bombay Small Causes Court, was charged with having committed criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 15,000 by dishonestly converting the money to his own use. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Budrudin Tyebjee, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the defence. Several jurors were challenged both by the prosecution and the defence.

Mr. Jardine, in laying the facts before the jury, said the prisoner had been charged, under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in his capacity as cashier of the Bombay Small Causes Court. The accused had held that appointment for a considerable number of years, if not ever since the formation of the court, and had been entrusted with large cash balances, which it was his duty to keep and produce whenever required. The circumstances under which he stood charged were simple, and the evidence would not occupy the court for a considerable length of time. A portion of the balance, sufficient to meet current demands, was kept by the accused in a large safe. There was a smaller safe within the larger one, in which a considerable portion of the balance was kept. Until the month of November last, the practice had been to examine the cash at the beginning of every month. But in consequence of certain changes made in November orders were issued by the Chief Judge of the court, directing the two Assistant Registrars, Messrs. Wilson and F. Spencer, that the cash balance should be examined at irregular intervals, and not, as hitherto, at the beginning of each month only. In consequence of this order, the cash balance was checked thrice in the month of December and was found to be correct. Both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Spencer had, independently of each other, asked the accused in December last to produce the cash balance. But on every occasion that he was so asked, he made the excuse that he had left the key at home, and the excuse was accepted, but when a few days later he was again asked, he produced the key and showed the balance to be correct. He was afterwards asked twice in the month of January to produce the cash, and he again gave the excuse that he had forgotten to bring the key with him. When, however, he was asked to show the balance two or three days after each such occasion he produced it and it was found to be correct. No suspicion was aroused till then against the accused, who was simply told that under the new rules he was to produce the balance whenever he was called upon to do so. On the 1st of February the balance was again checked and found correct. On the 18th February the Assistant Registrar called upon the accused to produce the cash balance, when he met him with the same excuse, namely, that he had forgotten to bring the key of the smaller box, and promised never again to be remiss in his duty of bringing the key daily with him to the office. Accordingly no examination of the cash was made on that day. On the 19th of February the accused asked Mr. Wilson for leave, saying that he wanted to go to Goregaum that day as his mother-in-law was dead. The Assistant Registrar reminded him of his being asked the day before to produce the cash, and said he must produce it that day. The accused again made the excuse that he had forgotten the key at home, and earnestly begged to be allowed to defer the production of the balance till the next day. His manner was such that Mr. Wilson was confirmed in his resolution to examine the cash without delay, and when he insisted upon its examination that day, the accused talked to him in a strange manner, and said, "Do you wish to ruin me? Do you wish to drive me to commit suicide?" His behaviour was such as to raise very serious suspicions in the mind of the Assistant Registrar, and he consulted with the Registrar, who insisted on the accused going with the Assistant Registrar to his house to fetch the key. The Assistant Registrar accordingly proceeded with the accused and a court havildar to the house of the accused. They found the house was locked up, and that none of its inmates were living in it at the time. The accused said it was impossible to obtain access to the house, and he could suggest no means whereby access could be obtained. They returned to the Small Causes Court, and a communication was made to the Registrar and the Chief Judge, and the accused was told that one of two things must be done, either that he should produce the key, or that the box should be forced open and the contents examined. The accused said he could not produce the key, and the box was accordingly forced open, and it was found that instead of the sum of Rs. 15,000, which should have been in it, it was quite empty. The accused said he had put Rs. 15,000 in it at the beginning of the month, but gave no explanation as to what had become of the money. More than once, both before and after the box was forced open, the accused had earnestly begged to be allowed 24 hours' time to be able to produce the missing balance. He was told that the matter was very serious, and that even if he produced the amount, he could not expect to escape his liability for prosecution. He was allowed to communicate with persons outside, but was not allowed to leave the Court. He did communicate with different persons, but with no success; and in the course of the day he was arrested on a warrant and taken before the Magistrate. About two days afterwards the house of the accused was examined, but the key was not found there. After the arrest he said he had lost the key, but could not say where he had lost it, and no report had ever been made by him that he had lost it. On the contrary, when he went with the Assistant Registrar to his house he led that officer to suppose that he had the key in his house.

Mr. Richard Wilson, Assistant Registrar in the Small Causes Court, examined by Mr. Jardine, said:—The accused was the head of his department, and had two assistants, five ledger-keepers, and two other clerks. Prior to the new rules, the cash balances were checked at the beginning of every month by the Chief Judge in part and by myself. According to the change made in November last, Mr. Spencer, second Assistant Registrar, and I were directed to check the balance at irregular intervals. On the 1st December I examined the cash balance in the hands of the accused and found it correct. After that I again asked the accused to produce the cash balance about the 12th or 13th December. He did not produce it, saying he had forgotten the key of the small box at home. I reminded him of the order that had been made in the month of November, and told him that he must always have the key with him now, since the cash was to be counted at irregular intervals. He promised to bring the key in future, and suggested that I should count the cash the following morning. I asked him to produce the key on the 17th December, which he did, and I found that the cash was correct. The accused kept in the smaller safe, which was in the larger one, such currency notes as were in excess of the daily balance required for the purposes of the court. In the beginning of January, the cash balance was examined by me and found correct. About the 20th of January I asked him again to produce the cash balance. He said he had forgotten the key of the smaller box at home, and would produce it the following morning when I might count the cash. I again asked him to produce the cash about the 27th.

The Judge: Well, did he produce the key on the following morning?

Witness: I did not ask him to do so on that day, my lord. On the 27th he produced the key, and I found the balance correct. I also counted it in the beginning of February, and found it correct. I next asked him to produce the cash balance on Monday, the 18th February. The assistant to the accused, Gopal Dajee, came into my room with the key of the big safe, to see the cash that was kept outside the small box for the current use of the Court. I told something to Gopal Dajee, in consequence of which the accused came to me. I told the accused I wanted to count his cash. He said that he had forgotten the key of the small box at home; and accounted for it by the fact that he had changed his sacred thread that morning. He volunteered to produce the key the following morning. I complained to him that this was a repeated occurrence, and that the key must be positively produced whenever it was required hereafter, and that I would not again be put off in that way. On the 19th, at about 20 minutes to 10 in the morning, as I was driving to Chinchpoogli Station, I saw the accused as I reached the foot of Chinchpoogli Hill. He was standing on the main road by a victoria. He saw me, but said nothing to me. Shortly after my arrival in office, the accused entered my room, and at once asked me for leave during that day. I told him I wanted to count the cash. He told me he had again forgotten the key of the small box, and that the key was at home. I told him he must go home and fetch it. He said that his doing so would necessitate his losing a train that left for Goregaum at a quarter to 11.

Mr. Jardine: Did he say why he wanted to go to Goregaum?

Witness: Yes, he told me his mother-in-law had died there. I told him that if he could trust anybody in the Court, he might take that person with him, and send the key from his house to me, and I would count the cash in that man's presence as well as in that of any other witness he liked. Then he began to hesitate and said I was driving him to commit suicide; he also said something about disgrace and loss of pension. I told him that I would accompany him myself to his house. He then volunteered to get the key himself. I said he could not go alone until I had reported the matter to the Registrar and got his orders. I and the accused then went to the Registrar, Mr. Vanderstratten. I reported to the Registrar that the key of the small box was not forthcoming, and that the accused was behaving in a mysterious way, in that when I questioned him to produce the key he spoke of suicide, disgrace, and loss of pension. The Registrar asked the accused how it was that the key had been forgotten, and he said he was very sorry, but that he would not forget again. He begged the Registrar to wait till the following morning, when the Rs. 15,000, which he alleged was in the small box, would be shown, with the rest of the cash. The Registrar then went to see Mr. Hart, the Chief Judge, and on his return, told the accused that the Chief Judge approved of my intention to accompany the accused to his house to fetch the key of the small box. The accused requested the Registrar to withdraw the order about my accompanying him to his house. The Registrar said he could not do so, as the order had now been made by the Chief Judge. The accused then requested to be allowed to see the Chief Judge. I went with him and stood at the open door of the Chief Judge's Chamber. I did not hear what took place between the Chief Judge and the accused. But I saw the accused speak to the Chief Judge in a pleading manner. When he joined me again, I asked the accused what order the Chief Judge had given, and he said the Chief Judge adhered to his order. A few minutes afterwards I, the accused, and a court havildar proceeded to the accused's house in a victoria. The house is in Gaiwadi, Girgaum Road. The havildar and the accused alighted and went up to the front door of the house. They immediately returned to the victoria, and the accused told me that his family had locked up the house and had gone to Goregaum without waiting for him. I asked him if there was no other entrance at the back or elsewhere, and he said there were no means of getting into the house. We then returned to the Small Cause Court, and in the presence of the accused, I reported what had taken place to the Registrar. The Registrar directed me to report the unsuccessful visit to the accused's house to the Chief Judge. The accused begged the Registrar to wait till the following day, and not to report the matter further, saying that the Rs. 15,000 would be produced the following morning. The Registrar, however, told me to report the matter, and I went downstairs with the accused to the room of Mr. Spencer, the second assistant. I left the accused with Mr. Spencer while I went to see the Chief Judge. After conversation with the Chief Judge I returned and told the accused the Chief Judge had directed me to offer him the alternative of having the front door of his house broken open or the small cash box forced. The accused said that he would have the cash box opened. I therefore asked him for the key of the big safe, and he told me that he had given it to his assistant, Gopal Dajee. Gopal produced the key. I and the accused then went to my room where the big safe is standing, and the safe was opened in the presence of the accused and the havildar. The smaller safe was taken out and put on the table and forced open.

Mr. Jardine:—What did you find in it? Witness: The box was empty, with the exception of two pieces of paper. (The pieces on which the name of the accused and some figures were written were put in as exhibits.) When the box was found empty, the accused said he had placed Rs. 15,000 in notes in that small box on the 1st February last, that he could not now tell where it was. I told him to come with me to the Registrar.

Mr. Jardine: Did the accused seem surprised when the box was found empty?

Witness: He did not. I went with the accused to the Registrar, and the havildar accompanied us with the box. I informed the Registrar that the cash box had been opened, and that there was no money in it. The accused said he would make the Rs. 15,000 good by the following morning. By the Registrar's direction I took the accused to the Chief Judge and reported the matter to him. The Chief Judge asked the accused for the Rs. 15,000. He replied that he did not know where they were, that he had put the money in the small safe on the 1st February, and he could not account for its disappearance. The accused he would make the Rs. 15,000 good by the following morning if he was not put under arrest. The Chief Judge said he would certainly be proceeded against. The accused said that if he was taken into custody nobody would advance him money, and when he asked permission to be allowed to try and raise the money by visiting his friends, the Chief Judge said he would rather not lose sight of him. By direction of the Chief Judge I proceeded to the Police Court and laid an information. I have since made an examination of the book. The accused was arrested that day. On the 22nd February, I went with a police officer and the accused to the accused's house for executing a search warrant. The police officer called in a *Panch* of three persons to assist in the search. No key was found on that occasion.

Mr. Jardine: Before his arrest did the accused ever say within your hearing that the key had been lost?

Witness: Never.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodeen: I have been employed in the Small Causes Court since the middle of 1879. I joined as a clerk, and have been Assistant Registrar since 1st October last. I am a nephew of the late Mr. N. Spencer, Judge of the Small Causes Court. Mr. John Spencer, brother of the judge, was clerk of the Court, and continued to be so till the time of his death in December 1885. Mr. Spencer was succeeded by Mr. Vanderstraaten as Registrar, which is a new name for the old designation of clerk. I believe there is some relationship between Mr. Vanderstraaten and Mr. John Spencer, but I don't know what it is. The accused had been employed in the Small Causes Court ever since its establishment in 1852. Ever since I have known Sadanand up to the date of the proceedings taken against him, I have never had any reason to be dissatisfied with him. As cashier the accused would be subordinate to both my uncles, the Spencers. Mr. Fredrick Spencer, second assistant to the Registrar, is the son of Mr. John Spencer. Witness never borrowed any moneys from prisoner. He did not know if his uncles, the Spencers, borrowed any moneys of him. He did not know if accused accommodated them with small loans. (Witness is shown a receipt for Rs. 30 and admits the signature to be in the handwriting of Mr. Nathaniel Spencer.) There was another receipt for Rs. 50 signed by Mr. Spencer. "Send me Rs. 50—ten rupees in silver."

The Judge: It may be on account of his salary.

Witness was shown a letter written to accused by Mr. Spencer from "Wadia Lodge," Matheran, asking for a loan of Rs. 60. Witness admitted the handwriting to be Mr. N. Spencer's. In another letter, Mr. Spencer wrote to accused—"Please send a note for Rs. 100 by the peon who comes to my house to-morrow morning." The Judges of the Small Causes Court received their salaries on the 2nd of each month. The notes shown to witness bore later dates. On the 2nd June 1884 Mr. J. F. Spencer borrowed of the prisoner Rs. 5,000 from the "Permanent Advances" received from the Accountant-General. Witness admitted the handwriting to be Mr. J. F. Spencer's. On the 15th July 1884 the same gentleman wrote to prisoner asking for the balance of Rs. 279. By another chit he asked the prisoner to pay "the bearer" Rs. 90. The whole of the balance of Rs. 15,000 had now been paid by the prisoner. He paid it in the middle of last week.

Mr. Frederick D. Spencer, second assistant to the Registrar, Small Causes Court, gave corroborative evidence for the prosecution.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodeen: Witness was employed in the Small Causes Court in July 1882. Sometimes, when bills were presented to him at the office, and he had no money by him, he asked prisoner to pay the bills, and he repaid the money the next day. Witness did not borrow moneys in any other way. He never asked for more than Rs. 50 at a time. Witness understood prisoner to advance the moneys out of his private moneys. Out of Rs. 10,000 realised for witness's father's policy, Rs. 5,000 were paid to prisoner as a loan. He had repaid Rs. 3,000, and Rs. 2,000 still remained due. With reference to a chit dated 9th August 1886, asking prisoner to pay Rs. 100, the witness said it must have been in change for currency notes which he received for his pay. Shown another chit asking for Rs. 100, witness said he must have asked for the money till the evening, when he repaid it. In another chit witness asked prisoner to let him have "that" by which he meant the Rs. 1,000, about which he had spoken to him two or three days before. He asked the prisoner to send the money in notes enclosed in an envelope. Witness did not remember borrowing moneys of Anandrao Narayen, son-in-law of the accused.

Mr. Badroodeen: Do you remember asking Anandrao for a loan of Rs. 1,000 in January 1886?

Witness: No, not that I remember of. Yes, now I remember, I asked him for a loan of Rs. 1,000 in January 1886.

Mr. Badroodeen: In the early part of your examination you said you never borrowed money of Anandrao.

Witness: I did not remember then.

The Judge (referring to his notes): Witness said he did not remember borrowing any money.

Witness continued: The money was repaid within a month or two. On the 21st January 1886 witness asked for the loan.

The Judge: That is just after witness's father died. He died in December.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine: Prisoner was at the time supposed to be a wealthy man. Witness knew him to be a man of property, who was buying and selling shares, and he sought his advice regarding his father's policy. Rs. 5,000 were advanced by witness's mother to prisoner on the mortgage of his property situated on the Breach Candy road. He used to pay the interest regularly every month. Witness had the fullest confidence in the accused up to February last.

Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay, said the accused was cashier and accountant of the court for a long time. The cash was examined at the beginning of each month, and witness used to check the balance of the larger funds in hand. Witness related the circumstances under which the deficiency in the prisoner's account was discovered. Accused said he could not account for the disappearance of the money. The deficiency had been made good.

Mr. E. Vanderstraaten, Registrar of the Small Causes Court, gave corroborative evidence. One more witness was examined, and the Court adjourned until this (Thursday) morning.

THE LEPER NUISANCE.

THE *Pioneer* comments as follows upon the discussion in the Corporation last week upon the leper nuisance in Bombay:—It is impossible to exaggerate the loathing and horror which these revelations are calculated to inspire in the unsuspecting public. We seem to be reading rather of the insanitary foulness of a mediæval city where medical science was still in its infancy, and men's conception of the duties and responsibilities of civic Government still rudimentary, than of the state of things in a great city of the nineteenth-century British Empire. Yet the Commissioners of Bombay had to confess that they were absolutely helpless in the matter; and though appeals have repeatedly been made both to the Health Department and to the Police, they, too, have declared their inability to move in the matter. It will be seen that if the Government of India adhere to the position taken up by them in their Resolution of October last, the provisions of the new Leper Bill are likely to be wholly inadequate to meet the necessities of the case. The Resolution states that "for the present, at all events, it is impossible for the Government to attempt to do more than encourage the grant of medical and charitable relief in voluntary hospitals and leper asylums;" but if this be all that is done, it is clear that the lepers will still be able to dress their hideous sores beside the water tanks of our great cities; that they will still be found begging alms and spreading possible contagion in the market-places, or gasping out the last sighs of a miserable existence on the roadside. The very first step towards a removal of the evil must be the empowering of the Health Department and the Police to compulsorily segregate leprous patients from the general population, even though the methods at first employed should be less perfect than the most recent discoveries of medical science demand. But, as the Bombay Coroner remarked, the evil can only be fully dealt with as an Imperial question on some such lines as Norway has adopted with such signal success. That the Government of India should hesitate, either from motives of economy from a fear of the difficulties which beset the question, or from a regard to the prejudice of the people, to do as much as Norway has in grappling with so ghastly and glaring an evil is distinctly discreditable.

The *Indian Daily News* says:—The Bombay Municipal Corporation set an example the other day which we should be pleased to see the Calcutta Corporation follow, when they decided to call the attention of the Local Government to the defective nature of the arrangement for dealing with lepers. We have shown on several occasions that the leper evil in Calcutta is one that the authorities responsible for safe-guarding the public health ought to take prompt steps to remedy. Local bodies throughout the country, wherever lepers are found in such numbers and under such circumstances as to constitute a public danger, should give earnest consideration to this subject, and join in pressing the Government to adopt some general measure of an effectual remedial character. There seems reason to believe that the Government of India will not be averse to taking action if they are placed in possession of the true public feeling on the subject. The absurd Resolution issued some months since was apparently framed under some misapprehension that native sentiment would object seriously to any measure in the shape of compulsion, though exercised for the comfort and good of the lepers themselves (who would, of course, be properly cared for) as well as for the protection of the general healthy population. We do not believe native sentiment is so supremely foolish, and if it were, there would be quite sufficient warranty for the Government acting in spite of it, as they have had to do in the suppression of *suttee*, and in dealing with other mischievous products of ignorance and superstition. As we have remarked, however, we believe native feeling, as well as European feeling, would be cordially with the Government in an attempt to ameliorate the sad lot of the miserable lepers, and at the same time to remove them from the chance of infecting people about them, and spreading the fearful disease which afflicts them. Municipalities might assist the Government, and help to bring about a measure of great public utility, if they would take this important subject into consideration, and favour the authorities with their opinion, as the Bombay Corporation have resolved to do.

A DYING LONDONER'S ROMANCE.

A ROMANTIC story of love, constancy, and death comes from Canada. Its central figure is Mr. Ralph B. Husson, the son of a gentleman of large estate in England, having a mansion in Brighton and a town residency in London. He went out to Canada two years ago for the benefit of his health, and resided at Montreal. There he fell in love with Miss Mary Mulcahy, who is described as a simple and modest girl. Mr. Husson pressed the young lady to marry him and accompany him to England; but the mother objected, on the ground of her youth. The young man returned to London last year. Shortly after his return to London Mr. Husson fell into a decline, the best physicians were consulted, and he was told he must take the utmost care of himself. He corresponded regularly with his *fiancée*, and the marriage was fixed for the 15th of March. But the decline deepened, and Mr. Husson feeling that his end was approaching determined to brave the winter storms of the Atlantic and go out to marry the young lady. In vain—it is stated—the father who idolised his son, attempted to dissuade him, and in vain the family doctor warned him that he would not survive the voyage. Early in February, accompanied by his father, the doctor, a priest, and a friend of the family, he started from England for New York. When he arrived there after a rough voyage, Mr. Husson was in a dying state. Miss Mulcahy was telegraphed to at Montreal, to be sure to meet the New York train at Bonaventure Station. The young lady did so. The meeting between the lovers was very affecting. The party got out into sleighs, and were driving off to Mrs. Mulcahy's house, when Mr. Husson became livid and gasped for breath. It was felt that he was dying and in that solemn and tragic moment he motioned that the priest, who accompanied them, should marry them. Miss Mulcahy, who was greatly overcome, consented, and there, in the open sleigh, Mr. Husson and Miss Mulcahy were made man and wife. Two minutes afterwards Mr. Husson fell back in the sleigh dead.

WHOLESALE DECEPTION.

THE last mail brings accounts of no less than four remarkable cases of breach of promise of marriage in which the gay Lothario have been made to pay the penalty of winning and then rejecting affections of too confiding ladies.

A WIDOWER'S EXPERIENCES.

The first of the cases was one in which a widower, Mr. John Garrett, a builder and contractor, wooed, won, and jilted a buxom confectioner, Mrs. Eliza Anne Simpkins. Mr. Lyon in opening, the case said the circumstances of the case were very prosaic, there not being the slightest romance, as both the parties were of mature age. But Mr. Lyon did not know.

Mrs. Eliza Simpkins said she had known defendant for ten or twelve years, and had been on friendly terms with him. Their children were also on friendly terms. She had five children and defendant had six. In October, 1885, defendant called, and came up into the drawing-room. He shook hands, and asked witness how she was. She offered him a chair, and he sat down. He said he had come to see witness particularly, and to ask her if she ever thought of marrying again, and if so, would she give him the opportunity of proposing to her. Defendant said he had always thought a great deal of her, and that no man could think more of a woman than he did of her. Defendant also said he should have asked her before, but did not like to until she had been a widow two years, and if she would accept him she should never regret it. She gave him an answer about the end of November, 1885. She told him she had considered it, and she would accept him, provided that there was a marriage settlement of her own property on behalf of her children. She had two shops then. Defendant said he was quite agreeable to sign any settlement that she wished; and that there would be nothing to prevent their marrying as soon as the necessary arrangements were made. One day defendant came into the kitchen, tapped witness on the shoulder, and said, "Come, old lady, I think you and I had better go to Brighton and get married, for there has been no peace in my house since my children knew I was engaged to you." She did not make any answer to that. Her mother was present when this conversation took place.

ALL THROUGH THE JUBILEE.

The defendant ceased to visit her from the day before Jubilee-day. He never called again. She met him some months afterwards in the street, but he turned his head away and passed her without speaking. On June 13, 1888, she wrote reproaching him for his conduct after asking her to marry him. She said she was determined to have an understanding within seven days, or she should consult her solicitor. Defendant said his stock was worth over 1,000*l.*, that he had 1,000*l.* in hard cash in the bank, and that his business was improving rapidly. He always gave her to understand that he was in a flourishing position. He said he had bought a shop at Balham for 700*l.*, and some freehold property for 1,300*l.* It was a fact, as stated in her letter, that he had been introduced to her late husband's sister and all her friends as her future husband.

Ellen Nunn, formerly in plaintiff's employ, deposed that on one occasion, when she came into the room, she saw Mrs. Simpkins sitting on Mr. Garrett's knee (laughter). When he went he used to kiss her.

DEFENDANT'S STORY.

Mr. John Garrett, the defendant, said that until about seven years ago he was foreman to Messrs. M'Lachlan, builders, and then set up in business for himself. He knew plaintiff's late husband to pass the time of day, and he had been to one or two children's parties at plaintiff's during his lifetime. About five years ago plaintiff employed him to do some work. He altered the front of plaintiff's shop. There were a number of things to do, which occupied him for a long time. He was frequently at plaintiff's house, and could not help being there.

Have you ever promised the plaintiff to marry her?—Never.

He was not always talking about getting married, and he denied the statements made by the plaintiff in this respect. When she was ill he called and plaintiff's mother and sister asked him to go up and see her, and he did so. He only asked her how she was. He did not kiss her.

WHAT NEVER?

The Judge.—Have you ever kissed her?

Witness.—Oh, I beg your pardon, my Lord. I kissed her on one occasion, and I may say on two; but I was like a toad under the harrow—I could hardly get [illegible]

The Judge.—Where did you kiss her?—In the front room.

Your Counsel stated that the only acquaintance you had with the plaintiff was of a business character?—That was so (laughter.)

But I want to know how you came to kiss her?—She said everything I had done for her was such a success, and she was going by me, and she squeezed me and I said, "Well, I don't know" (laughter.)

She squeezed you, and then what followed?—Well, I think it was a little mutual. I think she tried to kiss me, and I kissed her (laughter).

Is that the only occasion on which you kissed her?—I think so (laughter.)

Mr. Atkinson.—The servant says she came in and found Mrs. Simpkins sitting on your knee?—I do not remember it (laughter); I do not think so (laughter); I do not think I should forget it. It was not so.

The Judge.—The girl swears that she was sitting on your knee?—She might have been sitting close to me (laughter.)

Do I understand you to swear that it did not occur?—I do not think it did, your Lordship; I cannot swear altogether to that.

Do you swear that what the girl swore is untrue?—I think it is untrue.

Do I understand you to say that it is a thing that you are not likely to forget?—I forget that, your Lordship (laughter).

A LEAP YEAR PROPOSAL.

Examination continued.—Mrs. Simpkins had asked him several times to be her husband, and he said he could not do that (laughter). He said "Consider my family and your own too; what an unhappy lot we should be" (renewed laughter). He had not stuck to the extent of 1,000*l.*, nor cash in the bank to that extent. The freeholds were bought with other people's money, and he had paid nothing off yet.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lyon: Is it true that you never went to this lady's house except on matters of business?—On matters of business, that is true.

Is it not true that you kissed her in her bed-room when she was ill?—I have gone in there, and the nurse was there. She could say whether I kissed her or not? (laughter.)

You leave it to the nurse?—Yes. I went in two or three times during her illness. I took her grapes once and flowers twice.

What was it that caused you to feel like a toad under the harrow (loud laughter). Because on one occasion she asked me to marry her (laughter.)

Did you go in to see the plaintiff after the time when you experienced the sensation of a toad? (laughter.)

The Judge:—Can you tell me what a toad does feel like under a harrow?—laughter.)

Witness:—The plaintiff asked me several times if I would marry her. She sent for me from time to time to see to the work.

The Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict for the Plaintiff, with 75*l.* damages.

Judgment was accordingly entered for the plaintiff.

Counsel, on behalf of Mr. Cock, asked for a stay of execution.

His Lordship:—It is a very proper verdict, and I will not stay execution for a single second.

A RAMBLING COURTSHIP.

The second case was heard before Mr. Baron Huddleston, and was more amusing in some of its incidents than the former. Elzia Margaret Allen (25) sued Frank Wheadon, whose age did not transpire. She said:—

In January 1887 defender asked witness to walk out with him, and to be engaged to him. Witness agreed.

His Lordship: Did he say it in that form?

He then asked me to give him my heart and hand. (Laughter.)

Mr Metcalfe: And did you give them to him?

His Lordship: What do you mean? (Laughter.)

Mr Metcalfe: Well, the young lady appears to have been asked for them, and I suppose she gave them. (Laughter.)

His Lordship: This gentleman asks you whether you gave your hand?—I did. (Laughter.)

His Lordship: You gave him your hand. How about the heart? (Laughter.)

Witness (in a low tone)—I kept it. His Lordship—You gave it. (Laughter.)

Witness assented. She said defendant continued to visit the house every fortnight, and on July 25, 1887, he gave her a ring (produced). That was an engaged ring. The marriage was broken off in May 1888.

How came it to be broken off?—I don't know. He only wrote and said he could not come to the house because my father did not go to chapel as before, and he did not think it was a fit place for him to visit. He also wrote that after her impudence he should refuse to see her.

Cross-examined: She had never been engaged before. She knew a young man named Ward. He was her brother-in-law. (Loud laughter.)

His Lordship: That is bads hot, Mr. Thomas (Renewed laughter.)

SCARCELY NECESSARY.

Cross-examination continued—Are you willing to marry the defendant now? (Laughter.) Plaintiff: I don't think under the circumstances it would be necessary.

His Lordship: Are you you willing to marry the defendant now?—Yes.

His Lordship: Now, Mr. Thomas, having elicited that, what does your client say? Is he prepared to marry her?

Mr. Thomas (after consultation with the defendant)—On no consideration. He would rather be buried first. (Prolonged laughter.)

The plaintiff's case having closed,

Frank Wheadon, the defendant, said that he was a journeyman printer employed in a small printing firm. His wages were 25s. a week, and that was all the remuneration he got. He never did make any proposal either to the plaintiff or her father. He never asked her to be engaged to him. It was simply a rambling courtship, nothing more. (Laughter.)

His Lordship: That is a new word. What do you mean by it? (Laughter.)

Plaintiff: Walking out with a young woman to see if their dispositions would suit each other, and to see whether at the right time anything would come of it. (Renewed laughter.) The ring I gave her was a birthday present.

Why did you break off your acquaintance with the young lady?—Simply because I didn't care anything more about her, and she opened my letters and kept them for three or four months.

His Lordship: I think you said her father ceased to go to chapel?—Yes, but that was not altogether the reason.

I suppose the real reason was that you had got tired of her?—Well, I was deceived, my Lord.

And she got tired of you?—Yes, my Lord. (Laughter.)

Cross-examined: In a letter to Mr. Allen witness described himself as his intended son-in-law, but that was in reply to a joke Mr Allen had sent him. (Laughter.) Witness admitted writing several letters, some of which commenced "My darling Maggie," and ended "Your affectionate, loving Frank, and which were couched in affectionate terms. At the end of one there were six crosses, which the witness said were put there simply for the sake of filling up the line. (Laughter.)

That you swear?—I do. (Laughter.)

Was it merely for filling up the line and nothing else?—There may be other reasons. (Laughter.)

His Lordship—It was because crosses mean kisses?—Yes. (Laughter.)

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £20 damages.

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

In the Scotch Courts a lamentable story was told during the hearing of the claim of Miss M. J. Wyllie, a good looking young woman of 24, against John M'Creath for £500 damages.

THE GIRL'S VERSION.

She kept house for her aunt. Her aunt was engaged in business, and witness was in the house all day alone. She never invited the defender to come to the house; he came of his own accord. She was always alone in the day time. Miss Jack, her aunt, came to know of his visits. Her aunt did not wish him to come in the daytime, but he always persisted in coming. Shortly after he began his visits he asked her if she would marry. She replied that she did not care about keeping company with any one at present. One day in February last year he came in when she was washing. He had his own check-key and did not ring the bell. She told him that she would not open the door if she knew that he was at it. He said the check-key was his own key, that he got from his sister. She went to put him out and he caught hold of her in the lobby and tripped her. He then ran back and locked the outside door. Thereafter he drew her into the kitchen, holding her down. She cried, and said that she would put him out of his situation. He took advantage of her. He asked forgiveness for what he had done, and promised to marry her if she would not tell her aunt. She did not promise she would not tell her aunt. He swore if she told her aunt he would do for her. He was about an hour altogether in the house on that occasion. He promised to marry her by word of mouth, and she was willing to marry him. He did not come, and on 13th October last, witness, her aunt, and Mrs. Jamieson went down to Ayr to see the defender. They found him in the shop. She asked him, "What are you going to do?" He replied that if Miss Jack would give him till the Ayr holiday he would come up to Glasgow and marry witness before the Sheriff, adding that as sure as God was in heaven he would go before the Sheriff the next morning.

THE DEFENDER'S CASE.

John M'Creath (20) said his acquaintance with the pursuer began in June 1885, when he was only seventeen years of age. She used to come to the shop, generally when he was alone, and they were in the habit of going into the back office alone. Early in 1886 he began his visits to her aunt's house. He was never told not to come to the house until he was about to leave for Ayr. Marriage never was mentioned. He never used a false key, and the pursuer never refused to allow him in. He denied ever having begged her forgiveness. He promised to Miss Jack to go to Glasgow and get married to the pursuer just to get quit of Miss Jack as there were people in the shop at the time. He did not intend to go. He never promised to marry the pursuer. Miss Jack said, that if she had a pistol she would shoot him. Mrs. Jamieson never told him to discontinue his visits to Miss Jack's house. On all occasions when he went to visit the pursuer he had been asked by her to come. There had been improper relations between them for three years. The pursuer never told him not to come to her aunt's house. Miss Jack tried to force him to marry the pursuer. He had not a child in Ayr.

THE JUDGE'S OPINION.

Lord Adam, addressing the jury, said that he would agree with both counsel in saying that this was one of the most remarkable cases of breach of promise of marriage that had ever come under his observation. If the pursuer's story was to be believed, she had lost her honour by force and violence, there being nothing of any promise of marriage made to her before that happened. If the pursuer's story was true, the great injury and the loss which she had suffered by this aggravated assault, and the injuries proved, she would have been entitled to damages if she had thought proper to raise an action for damages. The story told by the pursuer was the most remarkable his Lordship had ever listened to. It might be true. The relation which she had with this defender, this young lad, might be as she stated, but it was curious. It seemed to his Lordship a most extraordinary thing to ask the jury to believe that this woman of twenty-four years of age never thought of telling her aunt of the persecution she had to suffer by the defender. In his opinion, the account given by the pursuer of the relationship which existed between the pursuer and the defender at this time was not the probable one. Did they think that this woman would have got this outrage committed upon her and never said anything about it? Her statement was about the most extraordinary he ever heard in a Court of Justice, but it was for them to judge. After an absence of twenty minutes, the jury returned a unanimous verdict for the defender.

A PLEASANT CASE.

An action for breach of promise was settled in the Court of Session, in a pleasant fashion, for the plaintiff:—

It was brought by Annie MacFarlane, Craigneuk, Dennistoun, Glasgow, against Alexander Hogg, an extensive sugar broker in Glasgow. Mr. Hogg was stated to be very wealthy, being believed to be worth £100,000. He gave the plaintiff many valuable presents, and used to drive her about in his carriage. A correspondence was conducted between the pair upon the most affectionate terms. He addressed her as "Sandie's own dear Ruggie Duggie," and lamented, during an absence, "Just fancy Sandie without a kiss for four days!" After a short courtship Mr. Hogg found his love for the plaintiff "without any special reason had grown from great to less, and from less to simple friendship." He accordingly believed that a happy marriage between them would be impossible. The action was settled by a payment to the plaintiff of £1,000 and her legal expenses in connection with the action.

WE may, perhaps, again shortly receive alarmist reports of projected hostilities on the Afghan-Bokharan frontier, thinks a contemporary. Although both the Shah of Bokhara and the Russian General Rosenbach have returned northwards, the former is reported to have sent General Ghulam Hyder Khan, Wardak, from Bokhara to Kilaf, near the Faizabad frontier, with 2,000 men.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD AS AN ETYMOLOGIST.

REGARDING the origin of the word "dog-watch," Sir George Birdwood writes to the *Telegraph*:—

Sir—Dr. Mackay, in the etymology he suggests of the term dog-watch, does not sufficiently allow for the manifold origins of such phrases. Thus in the term dog-cheap "dog" has nothing to do with dogs, but is the same word as the Swedish *dog* meaning very; and dog-cheap does not mean "common cheap," as Dr. Mackay states, but simply "*bon marche*," or "good cheap," as in the mouth of Falstaff when at the Boar's Head Tavern, Cheapside (1 Henry IV., III, 3). In dog-rose, dog-violet, &c., the word dog may mean common, scentless, &c.; but this is not so certain, as in nearly all such cases the word dog is translated from the Greek or Latin name, compounded of either *kuon* or *canis*, of the plant; and certainly dog-grass was so called because dogs eat it, or were supposed to eat it, when sick. Again, in the case of dog-wood, and of its fruit, dog-berries or hound-berries, the word "dog" has nothing whatever to do with *canis*, or *kuon* but is simply *dog*—a skewer; the same word, in fact, as dagger; and the *Cornus sanguinea* is called dog-wood and dog-berry because its wood is used for skewers. The word occurs in this sense in the well-known nursery rhyme:

Bake a cake! bake a cake! baker's man!
So I will, master, as quick as I can!
Prick it, and *dock* it, and mark it with T;
And put in the oven for baby and me!

In London for "*dock* it" you read "stick it."

The dog-grass of Anglo-Indians is not *Triticum caninum*,

SPORTING NOTES.

MR. JUSTICE MANISTY'S strictures upon Tattersall's are causing attention, and it now turns out that instead of betting occurring on Sunday, religious service and not gambling takes place in the Subscription Rooms on that day. The Rev. Ravenscroft Stewart, of Eunismoregardens, is the officiating minister, and the service takes places at ten o'clock in the morning for the benefit of the men engaged in the stables, and for gentlemen's grooms, who came up to town in charge of the studs of horses entered for the Monday sales. This service, it may be added, is always well attended. Before his lordship expresses his opinion on matters relating to sport again it would be as well if he tested the correctness of his information.

Old Tonans, the winner of the Devonshire Handicap Hurdle Race at Derby the other day, has been a useful horse, and has had some curious experiences. He was bred by Mr. Bennett in Northamptonshire in 1878, so that he is now eleven years of age. He was leased to my old friend Mr. John W. Smith. When I first knew this gentleman he was associated with Messrs. Fisher and Reynolds, in Bouverie-street, and of late years Mr. Smith has been a partner with Mr. Robert Lee. Tonans won him the Lincolnshire Handicap as a six-year old in 1884. Since then he has carried his breeder, Mr. Bennett, hunting with the Pytchley, and last year he won a couple of races on the flat under Jockey Club rules. He came out as fresh as a four-year-old at Derby and winning in most meritorious fashion, amply proved that there is life in the old dog yet.

Mr. Benzon, perhaps better known as the "Jubilee Plunger," has, it is reported, come in for another very large sum of money. Let us hope that his previous experiences will have taught him a lesson. Mr. Benzon has been located in Reading for the past few days, and last night entertained upwards of seventy members of the Reading troop of the Royal Berks Yeomanry Cavalry to dinner at the George Hotel. The host occupied the chair, and Lieutenant Pigott the vice-chair. It is presumed that Mr. Benzon will once more be an owner of racehorses. It will be interesting to notice whether Sir George Chatwynd will again act as his friend and mentor in turf matters.

The Duke of Westminster does not engage his horses heavily, and yet he invariably occupies a very prominent place in the list of winning owners. Two more beautiful two-year-olds will not be seen this year than Ornament, who is a sister to Ormonde, and Blue Green, who is by Cœruleus, out of Angelica. Ornament's engagements stop short at thirty-seven, and Blue Green's at thirty-six.

The horse Acme, which ran second for the Lincolnshire Handicap, will not be remembered by backers with any pleasure. Lord Lurgan made his name notorious by striking him out of the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot, and since then Acme has done little to benefit his friends. The height of his ill-fame was reached, when, after being made a good favourite for the Lincolnshire he was knocked out to 40 to 1. All sorts of rumours were about with regard to him. It was generally reported that he would not run, and that he will be shipped abroad this week. After he (Acme) had been knocked out to 40 to 1 there was a reaction; several bets of 500 to 15 each were recorded, and at Albertgate two bets of 1,000 to 40 each were booked "on the quiet." Certain it is that before quitting City circles for "the far West" 25 to 1 proved the best offer. The taker of the two bets at Albert-gate is not reckoned among the "flats" of the periods, and that being the case the backing of the horse in such a quarter further complicated matters.

Mr. Bewicke, the gentleman who rides his own horses, and who broke his collar-bone the other week, is an astute tactician, and, moreover, a very heavy better when he fancies anything. The *Bird o'Freedom* tells us that the commission for Forest King for the last race at Kempton, was said to be £3,000, little more than a moiety of which could be got on. Had the start been delayed five minutes, Mr. Bewicke's horse would have been an even-money chance.

The Grand National Course were severer this season than usual. For some few years past the track has been entirely on grass; but now it has been encroached upon by the agriculturist, the line of country crossing two ploughed fields.

Colonel North has registered his racing colours; but, owing to the dropping out of some type in the printing, we are not yet quite certain what they are. The entry as it appears in the *Calendar* is, "el North—Light Blue, with Primrose Pointed Stars, Primrose and Cap." There is evidently a word dropped out after the second Primrose, and it is probably "Sleeves." The "light blue," we ("Vigilant" and "The Wizard") suppose, is in deference to Cambridge University, where Colonel North's son is an undergraduate, and the primrose represents the gallant Colonel's political opinions. Poor Bob Howett was a real Englishman, and had for a racing jacket a Union Jack. John Jackson went in for the "red, white, and blue," and the Duke of Beaufort has also these colours, only in a different combination.

Here is a little bit of simple arithmetic for some of you young racing students. At Kempton a well-known backer indignantly refused 11 to 10 about Routherham and St. Crispin coupled for the Hurdle Race, and immediately afterwards accepted 100 to 30 about each separately. Had he the better of the transaction?

The Duke of Beaufort is going back to the Muscovite blood, which he gets principally through Siberia, who won the One Thousand Guineas for him. A colt by Lammermoor, out of Emeline, he has engaged in no fewer than sixty-eight races and Toison d'Or, who is by Petronal, out of Queen of the Roses, is nominated for the enormous number of seventy races.

The singular part of it is that this pair are by horses which occupy a very humble position, and this year they are not even advertised in the *Racing Calendar*. Whether it is wise to engage horses so heavily is doubtful. Of the seventy races, even if the horse is good enough, he will not be able to run for more than about a score, and for the remaining thirty-nine the forfeits will be a dead loss.

I hear from Newmarket, writes a turf correspondent, that Laureate shows a great amount of improvement in his looks from what he did at the early part of this year, but as much cannot be said in reference to his action which of late appears to have become much impaired, especially at the commencement of his gallops. Unless he gets the better of it before the ground becomes dry and hard people will lose confidence in him for the first of his three-year old engagements.

Racing men are already beginning to talk about what will win the Brocklesby Stakes, and what will be the best two-year-old during the early portion of the season. The unearthing of a useful two-year-old in the prettily and appropriately named Daisy Chain, daughter of Springfield and Chatelaine, who had the better of Pillarist in Saturday's five-furlong spin, is by no means thought to have exhausted the resources of Heath House, and it is confidently expected that Lord Londonderry's pretty filly will have to play second fiddle to Semolina at Lincoln, or whatever else the Duke of Portland selects as the *locale* whereon Donovan's half-sister's *debut* shall be made.

Granting, however, that Heath House does not at present shelter her superior, it by no means follows that Semolina is destined to achieve a bloodless triumph on the Carholme. At Green Lodge, on the opposite side of the Severals, the rivalry was keen last year. Very probably this will be continued this, as I hear great reports of Carrick, a bay or brown son of Springfield and Rosalie, and the blood that flows in his veins is as choice as any of which Semolina can boast, seeing that his sire, whose Turf career much resembled that of St. Simon, is a grandson of Stockwell, and his dam strains back through Adventurer to Newminster, whilst her dam is descended from one of the late James Merry's favourite and best-bred mares.

Hayhoe will have a smart one or two that must be watched. On the trial ground he more than confirmed the verdict of a week or two back, when Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Lactantius, by Petrarch from Koumiss, had only a head or neck advantage of Wayland, a black colt by Fetterlock from Chopinette, whereas on the concluding day of the week the mail left in the presence of his owner and Baron de Rothschild, quite three-quarters of a length separated the pair at the finish of the spin, and this could have been increased had James Woodburn, who rode Lactantius, been so minded.

Matthew Dawson, who was supposed to seek retirement as a trainer after the break-up of Lord Falmouth's stud of horses in training in the spring of 1884, has now more horses under his charge than he can find room for at Exning. He proposes, therefore, to erect additional boxes both at his present residence and also at Bestwood Paddocks.

EAST AFRICA.

A TELEGRAM from Zanzibar in the *Cologne Gazette* states that the British refuse to allow Dr. Peters's expedition to land at Lamu. Dr. Peters himself has not, as a matter of fact, yet reached the East African coast, so that the intelligence, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, must refer to the vanguard of his expedition under Lieutenant von Tiedemann. Lieutenant von Tiedemann left Germany on Feb. 22 and arrived in Aden on March 2 to take command of the 100 Somalis who had there been enlisted by Captain Rust for the service of the expedition. A certain number of porters were also obtained from Zanzibar, and it is probable that these have now made an attempt to land at Lamu, to organise themselves there, and to await the arrival of Dr. Peters and his companion, Herr Borchardt.

Telegraphing from Zanzibar on March 17 the correspondent of the *Times* says:—For the past fortnight nothing of much importance has occurred here pending Captain Wissmann's arrival. One hundred Somali porters, under three officers, forming the advance party of Dr. Peters's expedition, arrived here on March 14 and went to Bagamoyo, having been unable to land in Lamu, as had been intended. Colonel Euan-Smith has warned publicly all British subjects to withdraw from Saadani, in consequence of an official announcement by the German admiral of his intention to punish that place. [Colonel Euan-Smith is about to return to England on leave.] The special correspondents of the *Cologne Gazette*, and other German newspapers have arrived. Dr. Peters is expected by the next French mail. Captain Wissmann, with 600 men, is reported to have left Suez. Letters received from Lake Nyassa report a resumption of hostilities by the Arabs at the north end of the lake. The Ujiji Arabs are reported to be restless. Dr. Abbot and Mr. Stevens, of the *New York World*, have left for Mount Kenia. The Mariner, Cossack, and Turquoise have arrived. The Penguin is leaving for Aden. Zanzibar and Pemba are now completely guarded by British and German men-of-war. The slave trading Arabs are reported to be determined to run large cagoes of slaves now held ready on the coast, at all risks, immediately after the west monsoon has fairly set in, and the clove season has begun. The members of the Universities mission are reported to be all well at Magila.

According to a telegram from Cairo, received in Berlin on March 18, the Imperial Commissary, Captain Wissmann, was to leave Cairo on that date for Aden, where the authorities have permitted him to enlist a number of Somalis. A letter from Cairo states that he has secured three companies of Soudanese, each 125 strong, with the necessary contingent of subordinate officers. These men, with their wives and children, have already started for Suez, where they will embark for Zanzibar. The men have without exception already served in the Egyptian army, and their appearance gives the best impression of their military qualities.

The *Riforma* announcing that an Italian protectorate has been declared over the Sultanate of Oppia, on the Somali coast, remarks that this protectorate, which was proclaimed in the Sultan's residence by Captain Cecchi, Italian Consul at Zanzibar, will offer to the Italian vessels employed in the anti-slavery blockade a good harbour, where they may even establish a coaling station, and this without any expense to Italy or any need for a military occupation.

A PROJECTED COAL SYNDICATE.

A MANCHESTER correspondent says the details of a project for the formation of a coal syndicate have been ascertained. The proposal as put forward to the trade is termed "The Coal Owners, Lessees, Workmens, and Consumers' Co-operative Association (Limited)," and, in proposing amalgamation of the whole of the coal interests in the United Kingdom, the projectors state that they wish to make it clear that they do not contemplate in any way a monopoly, or trust, for the sole benefit of the proprietors, but a combination which they believe will be to the benefit of coal-owners, lessees, and workmen, and to consumers of all classes in this country. The capital required to acquire all the lessees' interests would not exceed in round figures 100,000,000*l*. This capital would be represented by Shares and Debentures. In addition to an insurance fund for the workmen, a reserve fund to provide for extensions and sinkings would be set aside, so that new collieries might be opened out to carry on the work of production, and prevent any exhaustion or limitation of the quantity of available coal. The project so far has not been taken up at all unanimously by the coal-owners in the various districts which are effected by the proposed scheme, and these comprise Scotland, Durham, Northumberland, Wales, Monmouthshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire. In one or two districts it is regarded as impracticable, and South Wales at present declines to join in the movement. In the Yorkshire districts the scheme has been accepted, provided the other districts come in; and with regard to Lancashire, a numerously-attended meeting of coal-owners was held in London this month, at which, however, several of the principal coal-owners of South Lancashire and Cheshire were not present, and the leading colliery proprietors in the Manchester district took no part. At this meeting a resolution was passed expressing general approval of the principles of the scheme, and that, subject to other districts being of the same opinion, another meeting should be held, when the details of the scheme could be further discussed, and that it be left to the gentlemen present, by themselves or a committee of their body, to draw up suggestions on the subject. A further meeting will be held at Manchester for the purpose of electing a committee to act with the committees from other districts, and to draw up suggestions for the general meeting.

TREASURES FROM A PYRAMID.

THE clearance of the Pyramid of Amenemhat III is described by a correspondent of the *Times*. The work was carried out by Mr. Petrie. Every nook and crannie of the pyramid has been searched and has thus been made to give up its last secrets; and those, if not startling, are historically and archæologically interesting. A large alabaster vessel eighteen inches in length, curiously carved in the shape of half a trussed duck, and engraved with a hieroglyphic inscription signifying "The Royal Daughter Ptahnerra," was found in one of the passages a day or two after the opening of the pyramid, and with it three similar vessels, smaller and quite plain. Two days later, as the work of clearance went, a superb alabaster table of offerings, surrounded by the broken fragments of nine more alabaster duck-vases, was unearthed from beneath the rubbish in a kind of ante-room adjoining the sepulchral chamber. Around the table are lists of between seventy and eighty varieties of wines, poultry, casks, &c., and placing us in possession of the complete *menu* of a Royal funerary feast *circa* B. C. 2300. Oddly enough the ducks, geese, and other birds shown in this interesting list are represented without legs, probably for economy of space. The Sepulchral Chamber of Amenemhat III. proves to have no door or entrance. The large sarcophagus must have been placed in position, and the smaller one constructed, before the whole of the roofing slabs were laid on, the exit having been closed when the funerary rites were ended by dropping the last slab into its place. As these slabs weigh from forty to fifty tons each, the security of the dead might well be deemed eternal.

MAJOR LE CARON.

UPON another matter Mr. Healy gave some indication of disclosures which may perhaps be expected in the course of Mr. Parnell's case. This is the matter of Le Caron and the manner in which his evidence was procured. Here are Mr Healy's statements made in the form of queries:—

Was there at Scotland-yard a detective-officer named Andrews? Was there at Scotland-yard any one of the name of Andrews who paid a visit to America within the last six or eight months? One must speak by the card, because if he were described as a constable and he happened to be a sergeant the question might be answered in the negative. If he went to America was it "for police purposes?" Or, in the words of the nursery rhyme—what did he there? Did he see Le Caron in America, and was it Andrews who induced Le Caron to repair to London on "private affairs"?

In connection with this statement by Mr. Healy, it should be remembered that, according to Mr. Anderson, Mr. Macdonald, of the *Times*, applied to him (a Scotland-yard officer) for "help to prove what he called 'the American part of the case.'"

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MR. CAINE, M. P., REPLIES TO PERSONAL IMPUTATIONS.

BEFORE finally withdrawing from the controversy on Indian missions which he provoked, Mr. Caine has disposed of what he describes as "one or two small personal matters." "The Rev. T. V. Tymms asks in a letter to the *Freeman* whether I, previous to my departure for India, proposed that I should be constituted a deputation for the Missionary Society, and whether it is true that the committee declined the proposal. The *British Weekly* goes a step further, and says, 'Mr. Caine did apply for an appointment to inspect and report upon the circumstances of the society in India.' *I never made any such proposition.* I have heard that Rev. Mr. Maclean, of Newport, and Rev. Mr. Macpherson, of Liverpool, made some such proposal to the committee, and that the committee discussed and declined it. These two gentlemen made the suggestion entirely on their own initiative, and without any consultation with myself. I only refer to this matter because some silly critic has said that my attack upon the Baptist Missionary Society was made in consequence of my disappointment at not getting the expenses of a trip to India paid out of the funds of the mission. The *Freeman* asked if it is true that I 'do not subscribe to either of the great missionary societies which I have been criticizing? Is it true that in the first draft of my letter I added that I was not a subscriber to either, and that for reasons best known to myself deleted the clause?" I sent Mr. Baynes a rough draft of my letter six days before it appeared, and it is perfectly true that in that draft I stated that I was not a subscriber to either; but on going over the draft I remembered what I had forgotten when I wrote it—that I had contributed £30 last year to one mission station of the Baptist Missionary Society, and £20 to another, though the amounts do not appear in the report. Let me close the controversy by saying that so far as my friend Mr. Baynes is concerned, I yield to no one in intense admiration of the magnificent self-sacrifice and devotion which he has brought to his work; I am grateful to him for the courteous and Christian tone of his letters. I believe that before five years are over the great society of which he is so able an executive officer will have adopted pretty nearly all the recommendations I have ventured to make. God forbid that I should wish to see contributions to missionary enterprise lessened. I want to see them increased tenfold. All I have contended for in this correspondence is economy, revision of work, and such a change of method as might give us four times the number of missionaries, without subjecting any one of them to greater hardship than 'travelling second class' and waiting a few years for matrimony. That good and not evil will come out of this stir I cannot doubt."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SUBSTITUTE FOR MR. GLADSTONE'S BILLS.

ALTHOUGH strenuously denied it would seem that the report which appeared in the *Birmingham Times* was right. At a meeting of the Liberal Unionists in Mr. Chamberlain's constituency on March 20 a resolution was unanimously passed in favour of immediate legislation for Ireland on the land question and local government.

The following letter from Mr. Chamberlain was read:—

"I think that the time has come when the Government should give proofs of its readiness to propose a substitute for Mr Gladstone's rejected bills, and I pointed out in my speech on the Address that there was already a general concensus of opinion in favour of a large and final measure of land purchase, which, by making the majority of tenants owners of the land they cultivate, would remove the cause of the land war which has produced so much misery and discontent in Ireland during long generations. If this step were successfully taken, as I believe it might and should be with the assent of all parties, the difficulty in the way of large and liberal measures of local government would be immensely lessened, and I am sanguine that here also an agreement might be arrived at which would satisfy reasonable and moderate men on all sides. I must, however, impress upon you the fact that the land question should be first dealt with, both because it is more urgent and more important in itself, and also because it is the necessary preliminary to any form of local government. I am glad that the council of the Western Division has spontaneously taken up the discussion of the question. Although the leaders of the Unionist and Gladstonian parties have hitherto failed to come to any agreement, I still hope that the rank-and-file may be successful."

In the course of a long conversation the lobby correspondent of *Birmingham Mail* had with a few prominent politicans over the Kennington election, it was definitely stated that in their opinion there will be an attempt shortly to try and arrange a *modus vivendi* on the Irish question similar to that proposed and accepted on the Redistribution Bill.

The *Irish Times* has it from a "quasi-authoritative" source that an Irish Land Bill will be introduced next year, which will propose to apply £50,000,000 to carry out on a comprehensive scale the operations of Lord Ashbourne's Act. Ministers, it is added, have satisfied themselves that this sum will go far to solve the problem, and that it might be expended with safety to the Exchequer and advantage to the State. The session of 1890 having, it is hoped, marked the final settlement of the land question, the chief problem before them in 1891 will be an Irish Local Government Bill, giving considerably more powers than the English and Scotch bills.

MR. MACDONALD, MANAGER OF THE "TIMES."

JOHN CAMERON MACDONALD, who has recently come so prominently into public notice in connection with the *Times* case before the Parnell Commission, is a native of Fort William in Scotland. He is the only surviving member of the family of the late Mr. Thomas Macdonald, writer and bank agent, Fort William. On the paternal side it is understood that Mr Macdonald derives descent from the Mac Ians of Glencoe; while on the maternal side he is very closely connected with the family of Glen Nevis. His maternal grandfather, Colonel John Cameron of Achnasaul, son of the then Glen Nevis, was grandson of the famous Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel; so that of Mr. John Macdonald it may be said that every bone and fibre in his body thrills with heredity of Lochaber. Mr. Macdonald obtained his early education at the public school, then known as the Grammar School of Fort-William; and it is still remembered by his fellow-pupils of the day how soon he showed signs of that ability and preserverance which have won for him his present eminent posts a manager of the *Times*. Having completed his education in Edinburgh, Mr. Macdonald entered direct into the *Times* office in London. He was selected as representative of the journal on the occasion of Her Majesty's first visit to Scotland in 1847, and again in 1849 he represented the *Times* during Her Majesty's visit to Ireland. Her Majesty's reception there has never since been transcended in enthusiasm either in England or Scotland. At the time of the Crimean War, so great a public outcry arose in regard to the incompetency displayed by the military authorities in the management of the Commissariat department of the army at the seat of war, that the *Times* was prompted to organise a relief fund, which was so heartily responded to by the country, that in a short time it reached upwards of a quarter of a million sterling, and to Mr. Macdonald was entrusted the responsibility of administering the fund. His services in this connection were so highly valued and appreciated, that on his return from the Crimea he was appointed manager of the *Times*. Mr Macdonald has inherited a keen love of sport, and in the summer season he generally returns to the highlands to indulge in the pleasures of rod and gun. On his account special interest has been taken in the progress of the *Times'* case by many of his former friends in Lochaber.

MR. PIGOTT'S DIARY FOUND.

A VERY important piece of news was incidentally disclosed by Mr. Healy in the course of the debate on March 20. He said:—

It might be interesting to the Attorney General to know that they had captured Pigott's diary, and that it contained matter which was interesting and curious with reference to Pigott's private friends. It is expected that the documents of which the Irish members have thus obtained possession will be of considerable importance in unmasking "the foul conspiracy" behind Pigott. Among other things it appears from Mr. Healy's speech that Pigott connects Houston with the visit of the former to Chatham prison. Here is what Mr. Healy said on the subject:—He also desired to know the names of the prison authorities who granted permission to Pigott to see Daly; whether these gentlemen had a friend called Houston; and whether Houston saw the prison authorities and obtained an assurance that Pigott's application would be granted.

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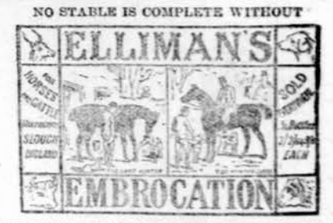

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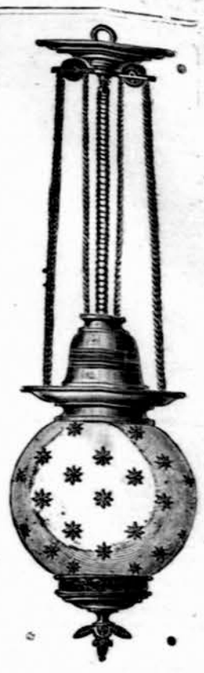
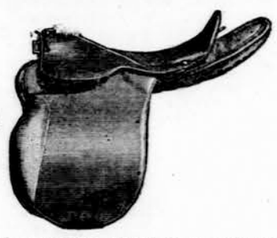


SADDLES FOR  **DISTRICT USE.**

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